# GOMDUATS <br> APRIL 1983 

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## In the world of

 business micros does the Galaxy star?Getting more
variations in your Valley



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# EDITORIAL \& ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE. Telephone 01-437 1002-7. Telex 8811896. 

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# Knights Sharp prices MZ-80A £419, MZ-80B £747 

DEAL A36 + 2 £419 Sharp MZ-80A, Basic, Pascal. 56 K internal memory plus 36 programs including Geography, Spacefighter, Home Budget, Basic Tutorials, Startrek, Invaders, Arithmetic, S Scramble, Breakout Bank Reconciliation, Mortgage, Life, Black Box etc.

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## GAMES

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MONOPOLY. Note that the MONOPOLY game is not included with the procram. Instructions MONOPOLY. Note that the MONOPOLY game is not included with the program. in
include: cassette $£ 7.95 \mathrm{sssd} / \mathrm{dd}$ mini-disk $£ 10.95$ inclusive of packing, post \& VAT
WHAT NEXT/MOTHS/NEW WORLD: Three games to excite. lantalise or amuse you and your triends
WHAT NEXT: Helps you predict yout opponent's next move. Think about the opportunities that
presents!
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 oacking post \& VAT (ssdd. extra so 75 pi )

## EDUCATION <br> ARITHMETIC: Inexnaustible supply of test problems program adapts to your weak points. Set your own difficulty limit. Scores displayed every ten tests. sssd mini-disk $£ 10.85$ inclusive of packing, post \& VAT <br> SPELL-IT: Let your children learn spelling at their own pace. Build-up your own question pages, have what subjects you wish, add more whenever you like. Inst sssd/dd mini-disk $£ 10.95$ inclusive of packing, post \& VAT

## BUSINESS

QUICK-CHANGE: Price list editor prices of single entries or whole lists changed by user chosen
system. Instructions included. cassette $\mathbf{£ 9 . 9 5} \mathrm{sssd} / \mathrm{dd}$ mini-disk $\mathbf{£ 1 2 . 9 5}$ inclusive of packing. post; VAT extra.
COMMISSION-82: Calculates commission pay for those in small businesses No statutory deductions Instructions included cassette $£ 9.95 \mathrm{sssd} / \mathrm{dd}$ mini-disk $£ 12.95$ inclus $\mathbf{~ N o ~ o f ~ p a c k i n g . ~}$
BSQUOTE-81: Business quotations; improve them, extend with consistency yet have flexible
Bdiustment lactors. Comes with a 30 line library page with built-in tasks: create others as you adjustment tactors. Comes with a 30 line library page with bult-in tasks: create others as you
need Recall/re-use/list any pages Run WHAT-IF analyses, optimise quotations, maximise need Recalils Requires 48 K . twin disk systems. Program and operating instructions. Mini-diskette £79.95 plus VAT
NEWS-80: Purpose written NEWSAGENTS' retail accounting package All practical features for 280 to 2800 accounts BILLINGS, CHANGES. AOUNDS, HOLDS/STOPS, BAD DEBTORS etc, etc. Use in the office or at the counter. System requirements 48 K , twin $\$ 5 s$ d/do diskettes and printer Model 1 of ile Program and operating instructions for version 2 (other versions avaluable)
Mini-diskette $\mathbf{~} 599.00$ plus VAT.

## OPERATING SYSTEM

MINDOS: Authonsed subset of Apparat's NEWDOS* This can be supplied it required to run above 40 track disk packages, model I only Abridges instructions included. $\$ s s d$ mini-disk
$£ 15.00$ price includes packing. post and VAT.


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# CONSUMER NEWS 

## SUCH JOY

You can now get to grips with your Dragon 32, BBC Micro and Sinclair ZX Spectrum/ZX81 with the help of new high quality analogue joysticks from Midwich. Each joystick, which has a life expectancy of more than 20,000 operations, also incorporates a push button in the handle and comes fitted with the appropriate connector for the machine in question.

A low cost, high speed four channel joystick controller board is also available for the ZX81 and ZX Spectrum. The units are priced as follows: Dragon 32, 15.98 per pair; BBC Micro, $£ 13.00$ per pair ZX81 ZX Spectrum, £15.98 per pair; and Controller, $£ 22.95$ each (all include VAT). For more information contact Midwich Computer Company Limited Rickinghall House, Hinderclay Road, Rickinghall,' Suffolk IP22 1 HH , or 'phone 0379-898751

## CHATTERBOX

Now stop talking everyone and allow the speech synthesiser to do it for you! Marketed under the highly original name of 'Chatterbox', the system comprises a programmable phoneme generator, amplifier and loudspeaker, all housed in a cabinet measuring 150 by 100 by 60 mm

Originally designed for the Sinclair ZX81 and ZX Spectrum computers, the unit may be used with most other popular micros and comes complete with programming examples and technical
explanations. Additional features include external sockets for a Speech Recognition unit and a Music Synthesiser, both from the William Stuart range. Costing £49 (excluding VAT) the Chatterbox is available from William Stuart Systems Limited, Dower House Herongate, Brentwood, Essex CM13 3SD. The telephone number is 0277-810244.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The CESTA (Centre d'etude de Systemes Technologiques Avan cees) was established in the Spring
of 1982 under the patronage of the Department of Research and Industry (France) and is now a profit-making organisation set up to evaluate new technologies and their impact on society

Among its responsibilities CESTA has undertaken to organise a two day conference which will be attended by an international audience and will have speakers from Great Britain, France,
Canada, Germany, Italy and Belgium. The topics covered will include: Approach to the use of micros in primary education Computers in a university education, New technologies in adult education, Teaching games, Electronic courseware in
publishing, The BBC Computer Literacy Project and more. For information on the Conference which takes place on March 24 and 25 1983, please address enquiries to Ms Af Tester at CESTA, 5 rue Descartes, 75005 Paris, France (where the conference is to be held) or 'phone 0103316343295

## RESEARCH IN EDUCATION -

Research Machines are including an extra 32 K of memory with their LINK $480 Z$ primary school package at no extra cost, so it will now contain 64 K of RAM as standard

The price for a minimum entry level system is $£ 565.00$ and further information on this machine and also on the Research Machines 380 Z disc based systems can be obtained trom Research Machines, Microcomputer Systems, Mill Street, Oxford, OX2 OBW or 'phone 0865-249866.

## IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS

Interpod is a new type of multiple interface which enables the VIC- 20 and CBM-64 to communicate with all IEEE and RS232 equipment. Plugging directly into the serial port of the computer, Interpod vastly increases the power and capabilities of both systems without any loss of memory.

This multiple interface is guaranteed compatible with any software and is priced at $£ 95.95$ excluding VAT. Further information can be obtained from Oxford Computer Systems Limited Hensington Road, Woodstock Oxford

## COMMODORE SPEAKS OUT

Commodore has announced a sophisticated new voice synthesizer for the Commodore 64 personal computer. This low cost add-on, developed in Dallas, Texas, is capable of generating a wide variety of voices and has the capability to integrate voice into games and learning cartridges Pricing for the speech synthesizer has not been announced but it is expected to retail for under $\$ 100$ with delivery scheduled for Spring 1983.

Gortek was recently unveiled

- a new robot-like character who will be helping children learn to program in a unique series of books and cassette tapes, the first of which is entitled Gortek and the Microchips. Gortek comes in two versions for the Commodore VIC- 20 and Commodore 64 computers.

Further information on any of the above can be obtained from Commodore Business Machines (UK) Limited, 675 Ajax Avenue Trading Estate, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4BG or 'phone 0753.74111



## KEY TO SUCCESS $\triangle$

Casio are pursuing the key to success by changing their traditional 'abcdef' layout of alpha keys in favour of the more common 'qwerty' order on their latest BASIC programmable micro. With its new ASCII keyboard layout, FX700P is similar in power to its predecessor FX702P. Power is increased further with the option of offline program and data storage via a new design of cassette tape recorder interface FA3. A new companion printer, FP12, should be available soon.

The Casio FX700P ASCII key board portable BASIC computer has a recommended retail price of £89.95, complete with a comprehensive program library. Cassette intertace FA3 is $£ 25.95$ and the printer FP12 is expected to cost \$54.95. You can get more information from Casio Electronics Co. Ltd. Unit 6, 1000 North Circular Road, London NW2 7JD,

## EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The University of Bristol is playing host to CAL 83, Symposium on Computer Assisted Learning, being held on April 13 to 151983 The Symposium will provide a torum for those interested in the theory and practice of Computer Assisted Learning in Education and Training. The programme will include lectures, extended seminars and participatory work shops. There will also be an exhibition including demonstra tions by manufacturers and CAL practitioners of their latest
products and exhibits by regional offices of the Microelectronics Education Project showing work in progress. There will be an open day at a concessionary rate with lectures of more general interest to enable teachers to see what CAL is about

The conference is sponsored by Pergamon Press and the Councll tor Educational Tech nology. More details can be obtained from Dr R T Moses Faculty of Engineering, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 ITR or phone 0272.24161 ext 846

## NOW READ ON

In fact you may have already been reading the books and other publications for small computers including the Tandy TRS 80 and Dragon 32 produced by Elkan Electronics. Some of these books were originally written for the TRS-80 Color Computer only and need minor amendments for use with the Dragon 32. These are now being sent with all new orders, but some of you may like to receive these amendments to use with your Dragon 32. Elkan would be pleased to send a copy free of charge to any of our readers on recerpt of an SAE

Elkan also have a range of new books, magazines and other items for the Tandy TRS-80, Dragon 32 and Sharp PC-1211 and PC-1500 computers. All enquiries should be addressed to Elkan Electronics Freepost, 28 Bury New Road Prestwich, Manchester M25 6LZ or phone 061-798 7613 (24 hour

JUICING UP THE FRUIT

System with a new 40K RAM board from T H Microelectronics. It uses CMOS RAM and has battery back up for data retention. It only needs one supply ( 5 volts) and is not subject to the timing problems of dynamic RAM boards (eg systems with higher clock speeds)

The price is $£ 81$ plus $£ 1.50$ postage and packing, and cheques should be made payable to T Henshaw. Acquire your board or further intormation from T H Microelectronics, 54 Westerlands Stapletord, Nottingham NG9 7JG

## KEEP UNDER CONTROL

The Z-80 System Controller has recently been announced which Vertec claim will provide OEM designers and development engineers with the necessary computing power and interfacing logic required to build intelligent control and instrumentation equipment

Features include a $2 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{Z}$. CPU, 24 K EPRON and up to 16 K RAM together with a Z. 80 DART Z-80 CTC and 24 programmable I/O lines. On board software includes a 12 K high speed BASIC interpreter and a comprehensive Floating Point Maths Package Plug-in function modules such as clock calendars and mains switches allow equipment enhancements to be incorporated with a minimum of engineering effort and simplify customisation

The price is $£ 327$ including documentation with significant OEM discounts. Further details are available from Vertec Limited (Electronics), Maxwell Building, 43 The Crescent, Salford, Manchester M5 4WT or phone 061.7368502.


# Value-MicroValue-Micre 

## 80-BUS MULTIBOARDS

The Gemini Multiboard Microsystem provides a large and growing range of fully compatible microcomputer boards. Around these boards you can configure a solution to satisty your own particular microprocessor needs, whether you need as many as 10 boards or as few as one. This flexibility is made possible by Gemini's adoption of a number of accepted industrial standards; especially the 80 -BUS, specifically designed for the Z80A

The Z80A (the high speed version of the $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ ) is now the largest selling microprocessor worldwide, and forms the heart of the MultiBoard system. The principal advantage of a Z8OA based system is the abundance of software that is available, and the majority of those packages operate under the CP/M disk operating system. With CP/M software becomes machine independent; providing the user with literally the widest range of software available.

With MultiBoard an almost unlimited number of system permutations are possible. Seven of the most popular boards are shown here, but there is a range of 15 available from your MicroValue dealer; together with mother boards, frames, cables, power supplies, keyboards and compatible software if required.

Your MicroValue dealer can advise you on suitable permutations to suit your requirements, whether building a system from scratch or expanding your Galaxy or Nascom computer.



The Gemini GM813 is an 80-BUS compatible CPU cardincorporating 64 K dynamic RAM and utilising the powerful Z80A microprocessor running at 4 MHz . Extended addressing and page mode facilities allow for future memory expansion up to 2 megabytes. Input and output capabilities include both programmable serial and parallel intertaces - RS232, 1200 baud CUTS cassette interface and the Z80A P1O When used with the GM812 video card, the GM813's unique RP/M monitor allows the creation of cassette or EPROM based programs or files which are upwards compatible with a disk based CP/M system.

## GM811-CPU Board

$\star 4 \mathrm{MHz}$ Z80A CPU
$\star$ Four 'Bytewide' Memory Sockets * Two 8-Bit Input/Output Ports $\star 8$ Bit Input Port *RS232 Serial Interface * 1200 Baud CUTS Cassette Interface


GM812IVC Board

* $80 \times 25$ Display Format $\star$ On-board Z80A Microprocessor * Buffered Keyboard Input * Programmable Character Generator * $160 \times 75$ Pixel Graphics

- Industry


## Other boards available in the Multiboard range include :

GM802 64K Dynamic RAM Board
GM803 EPROM/ROM Board
MP826 32 K Static RAM Board
All MultiBoards are Nasbus* compatible
Ask for latest catalogue for full details.
-Trademark of Nascom Microcomputers Division of Lucas Logic


REAL value - from the Professionals

## Value-MicroValue-Micro

## COMPUTERS

## New from Geminí

Gemini Galaxy 2
*Twin Z80A Processors *CP/M 2.2 Operating System
*64K Dynamic RAM * 800 K Disk Capacity * $80 \times 25$ Video Display

* Serial and parallel printer interfaces
* Cassette and light pen intertaces
* User definable function keys
* Numeric key pad
* 12 "Monitor included



## Total support for Gemini \& n@fcom Products

noscom 3 available from MicroValue
Based around the successful Nascom 2 computer, this new system can be built up into a complete disk based system. Supplied built and tested complete with PSU, Nas-Sys 3 and Nas-Gra.

48K System
$\varsigma 549$
( $£ 631.35 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT)
CP/M 2.2
£100
(£115 inc. VAT)
NASCOM 2 KIT
E 225 ( $£ 258.75 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT)
Built \& Tested
5285
(£327.75 inc. VAT)


Nascom owners can now have a professional $80 \times 25$ Video display by using the Gemini G812 Intelligent Video Card with on-board Z80A This cord does not occupy system memory space and provides over 50 user controllable functions including prog character set, fully compatible with Gemini G805 and G815/809 Disk Systems. Software supplied on Gemini system disks. Built and tested.

Nascom 1 Printed Circuit (inc parts list)
£25

GM802 64K
$\varepsilon 125$ RAM Card
(f 143.75 inc. VAI)
GM802K 16K
RAM Kit
( $£ 92$ inc. VAT)

## Disk System for Gemini \& n@/com

GM825 Disk Drive Unit - The GM825 floppy disk housing is supplied with either one or two 5.25 " single sided, double density, 96TPI high capacity Micropolis 1015 FF 5 disk drive These provide 400 K bytes of formatted storage per drive. (Gemini QDSS format). The CPIM2.2 package available supports on-screen editing with either the normal Nascom or Gemini IVC screens, parallel or serial printers
An optional alternative to CP/M is available for Nascom owners wishing to support existing sottware. Called POLYDOS 4, it includes an editor and assembler and extends the Nascom BASIC to include disk commands.
Single Drive System POLYDOS 4

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GM825-4s } \\ & 5.350 \text { inc. VAT) } \end{aligned}$ | for Nascom $890_{\text {inc. VAT) }}^{(£ 103.50}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dual Drive Sysiem OM825-25 <br> 5575 <br> (£ 601.25 <br> inc. VAT) | GM809 Disk <br> Controller Card for $8^{\prime \prime}$ and $5.25^{\prime \prime}$ drives <br> -125 (£143.75 |
| CP/M22 Package (GM 532 for Gemini) | inc. VAT) |
| ¢90 (£103.50) |  |
|  |  |
|  | $9145{ }^{\text {( inc VAI) }}$ |

At last-a Winchester Drive for your Gemini / n@scom System!
GM835 Winchester Drive Sub-system.


CP/M Software Compas
is totally different from other compiler based Pascal systems, as it allows you to create, edit, run, and debug Pascal programs in a highly interactive manner
$\$ 120$
( $£ 138 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT)
'The Last One's sused in coniunction with Microsoff's MBASIC*. No knowledge of BASIC programming is required since all input is performed using question and answer routines written in plain English MBASIC-MicroValue Price if purchased with

## Cemini Software:

## GEM PEN Text Editor

 GEM ZAP Assembler GEM DEBUG Debugging Utility WORDSTAR Word Processor GEM GRAPHIC Links with MBASIC $£ 35$ ( $£ 40.25$ inc. VAT) format enhanced almost£45 ( $£ 51.75 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT) also available.

VIZ:APL is a high level language system. It can be used to develop small programs faster and large programs in limited memory. The language can be
indefinitely and the user's 5255 own operators and ( $£ 293.25 \mathrm{inc}$ VAT) functions can be built up
$£ 45$ ( $£ 51.75 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT) A wide range of software for Nascom

## Value-MicroValue-Mícre

## LOW COST SYSTEMS

## Dragon 32

A powerful colour computer for under $£ 200$ * 32 K RAM

* 6809 Microprocessor
* Extended Microsoft Colour BASIC
* 9 Colour, 5 Resolution Display
* Sound through TV 5 octaves. 255 tones *Advanced Graphics
Full range of Dragon software available


## Sinclair ZX81

Now ovailable through MieroValue a real computer for less than $£ 50$ !


* Sinclair ZX Printer
£52.13 ( $£ 59.95 \mathrm{inc}$. VAT
* $2 \times 81$ Learning Lab
* Software for sinclair from $£ 3.43$ ( $\mathbf{x} 3.95$ inc. VAī)



## THE NEW

Electronic magnificence from Sharp
Z80A C.P.U. 48K RAM - 4K ROM - Industry
SHARP M280A standard Qwerty keyboard with numeric pad • 9"GREEN C.R.T. - 1200 baud cassette - Music and sound . Real time clock . Enhanced BASIC - Full editing facilities

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calculator +7 other games
Educational - Geography. Maths.. Spelling +4 part BASIC futorial.
PRINTERS
Epson MX80 Type III Epson MX80 FI Type III Epson MX100 Type III NEC 8023A SEIKOSHA GP100A

## 5215 (£240.95 inc. VAT)

## Daisy Wheel Printer:

Smith-Corona TP-1

$$
£ 485 \text { (£557.75 inc VAT) }
$$

## Duantum amicial COMPUTER SYSTEM

* Twin Z80A Microprocessors
* 64 K Dynamic RAM
* 2.4 megabytes of formatted disk storage capacity
* $80 \times 25$ screen format
* $160 \times 75$ pixel graphics
* Programmable character generator
* Cassette interface
* RS232 serial printer interface
* Centronics parallel printer interface
* Light pen interface
* 128 Character buffered keyboard input * CPIM 22
* Extensive in-built expansion capability * Modular design for reliability and ease of maintenance



## BUSINESS NE

## MIND YOUR BUSINESS

Minding your business is now a lot easier with the advent of the Orion Total Business Management System being manufactuered in the UK by Future Technology Systems and supported by an extensive range of software from such leading houses as Peachtree Software International Ltd.

Orion is based on the Intel 8086 microprocessor with full 16 bit implementation supporting 128 K of main memory expandable to 896 K with an 8 MHz clock and operates under enhanced versions of CP/M-86 and MP/M-86. The system can be easily upgraded and is user triendly, and can operate either as a stand alone work station or be in communication with other computers.

The starting price of the Orion system which includes 128 K RAM, twin $1 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ floppy disc drives screen, keyboard CP/M-86 operating system, operation and user manuals is $£ 2950$ excluding VAT. Further details can be obtained from Office and Electronic Machines Plc, 140-154 Borough High Street, London SE1 1 LH

## CRA Corner

The February issue of Computing Today was the first edition in which the 'CRA Corner' appeared Not unnaturally it was taken up almost entirely with explaining the objectives of the Computer Retailers Association.

It is appropriate that readers should consider for a minute, the importance of the fact that a magazine of the stature of Computing Today has, of its own volition, provided to the CRA space in which to comment upon various industry matters

It is frequently forgotten, even by members of the industry, how young we all are. The year of 1978 is usually taken as the first year in which microcomputers came to the United Kingdoin. Hence, the industry is only just over four years old. One wonders what other industries were like at such a young age. Without a doubt our industry has made a lot of mistakes. A number of so called entrepreneurs thought that they could get on the bandwagon of
success and make their fortunes. Only to find that selling microcomputers, and software for them, requires just as much business acumen as any other concern

If 1978 was the start, then the latter half of 1982 and the beginning of 1983, will enter the history books as the time at which the industry came of age. A large number of the early dealers have ceased business and the ones that have survived are those with a professional approach to the merchandising of microcomputer products.

Magazines, although having a number of unique interests and features of their own, are basically businesses much the same as others. Like other concerns in the industry they have had their grow ing pains. Some have just been in it for the money. Being an Associa tion of retailers, we are of course well aware of the necessity for profit. Whether one views it as a dirty word or not, it is the grease upon
which the wheels of business turn Magazines have had to make a profit just the same as any other business. Some, however, have considered this to be their only motive. They are, therefore, little different to the entrepreneur previously mentioned, who commences his business thinking he will make a fortune and having that aim as his sole intent.

We are, therefore grateful to Computing Today, for by allocating space to a non-profit organisation dedicated entirely to maintaining and improving the standards of the industry, they have shown that their aims are the same as our own.

Next month we will explain the functions of the Computer Retailers Association with regard to customer/dealer relations and also the procedures to be followed in the case of any complaints.

## A J Harding

The Computer Retailers Association 1 Buckhurst Road, Bexhill on Sea, E Sussex.

## SAMURAI ATTACK

Well we may all have to bow down before the new 16 bit microcomputer, the Samurai which has been recently launched by Micro Networks. As with the Japanese Samurai warrior, the micro is claimed to have high standards of reliability, performance and service Peachtree application software runs on the machine and is recommended. This covers all the usual business requirements including accounting, word processing and financial modelling. The Samurai is compatible with the products of all other reputable software houses providing an extensive range of specialist packages.

Aimed at the business user, the price for a standard system starts at £2,795 excluding VAT. Although Micro Networks plan to set up a network of a limited number of dealers, they are at present the exclusive distributors of the Samurai, so for more information you should write to them at 382-386 Kensington High Street London W14 8NL or telephone 01.6027405

## HOUSE YOUR COMMODORE

The Commodore 8032 and 8096 professional micros have been launched in new futuristic-style housing designed to conform to compulsory IEC specifications. The housing is made from rigid ABS plastic. At $£ 995$ for the 8032 (32K RAM) machine and £1195 for the 8096 (96K RAM) the 8000 series computers can benefit small or large businesses. The prices are excluding VAT.

Further information can be obtained from Commodore Business Machines (UK) Limited, 675 Ajax Avenue. Trading Estate, Slough, Berkshire SLI 4BG or 'phone 0753-74111

## CP/M FOR IBM

CP/M-86, the 16 bit version of CP/M, has been announced for the IBM Personal Computer by Digital Research. This version which costs as little as $£ 42$ is much cheaper than the IBM version and offers several enhancements, including a print spooler and a library of device drivers for the most popular

graphics printers, plotters and cards.

Further information can be obtained from Digital Research (UK) Limited, Oxford House Oxford Street, Newbury, Berkshire RG 13 1JB, or by 'phoning 0635 -35304.

## AND FOR DESSERT

Apple have served up some new offerings by enhancing and extending their range of business and professional microcomputers. The Apple IIe has a new main logic board, keyboard, case design, a standard 64K RAM which - of course can be extended. Almost all of the software for the existing Apple II plus is compatible with the new machine. The IIe is priced at $\$ 845$ excluding VAT

Lisa is the new product that Apple are very excited about. Six applications software packages are integrated into the micro designed for office professionals. The machines was designed with the nontechnical user in mind with simple pictures appearing on the screen that can be manipulated using the Mouse, a device for selecting the functions or objects desired without having to key a lot of instructions into the machine The system is based on a Motorola 68000 microprocessor with up to 1 M of main memory, plus 1.7 M of internal and up to 10 M of external disc capacity. A complete Lisa system including the main applications software, ProFile and Apple Dot Matrix Printer, will be priced around $\$ 12,000$. Lisa will be distributed by a network of selected Apple dealers in the UK Shipments will begin in Spring 1983 and quantity shipments of European versions are planned for the early Autumn 1983.

Further information can be obtained from Apple Computer (UK) Ltd, Eastman Way, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP 7 HQ , or by 'phoning 0442-60244

For editorial comment on the new Apple range see \#File in this issue.

## IBM GET PERSONAL

Yes IBM have finally launched into the UK micro market with their Personal Computer which was originally produced in the North American market place in Augus: 1981. Designed primarily for professionals, small business units, educational establishments and individuals, the computer is easy to use and can be expanded to meet growing needs.

The computer consists of four units: the system unit comprises a high speed 16 bit microprocessor with a user memory of between 64 K and $1 / 2 \mathrm{M}$, and includes a built. in speaker and houses up to two diskette drives; the keyboard is adjustable and has 83 keys; the printer prints in either direction at up to 80 characters per second in a variety of fonts; the display screen provides 25 lines of 80 positions.

The computer will be manufactured for customers in Europe, the Middle East and Africa in Greenock, Scotland. The minimum self-sufficient system including keyboard, 128K RAM, 160 K diskette and monochrome display costs $£ 2,080$ and a typical larger system including keyboard, 128K RAM, two 320K diskettes, monochrome display and printer costs £3,442. The prices are excluding VAT and of course the separate units are individually priced so the above is only a guide. For more information contact IBM United Kingdom Limited, PO Box 41, North Harbour (Baltic House), Portsmouth PO6 3AU

For editorial comment on the IBM Personal Computer see \# File in this issue.

The Computerland store in Southampton has been named as one of the retail outlets that IBM plan to use to market its Persona! Computer in the UK, which continues the role Computerland has had in the distribution of the IBM Personal Computer in the United States and Canada. Computerland's Southampton address is Spring Crescent, Portswood, Southampton SO2 IFZ.

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Perfection as a typewriter（now used by local authonties and mult－nationals）Dertection as a printer
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# Software News 

## INNOVATIVE TRS 80•GENIE SOFTWARE

## DRTA-WRITR

Data-Writer approaches Database Management in an entirely different manner in that, subject to one or two requirements. it is not concerned as to how the database came about or the form of it. Indeed, one of the most attractive features of the program is that the data itself can even be written on a word processor - not by Data-Writer at all. So far as we have been able to ascertain. any word processor may be used that writes a plain ASCII file. Certainly AJEDIT and Scripsit are supported. If you do not have a word processor, or do not wish to use it for the manufacture of your database. then there are sections in Data-Writer which in themselves constitute mini word processors and enable the user to manufacture a database very easily

In the foregoing paragraph we use the words "word processors" in the plural, and this gives a clue to a rather important feature of Data-Writer. The whole concept of the software is that it is a Management program. A number of earlier databases have suffered very seriously from what the auther no doubt thought was economic writing, in that if a section of a program (for instance the word processing section) is used by a number of sections, only one is included and is accessed by various sections. At first sight this might indeed appear to be economic writing and we suppose in fact it is, but the result is that the disks are continually thrashing around as access is made to them Disk access is probably the slowest task that the CPU carries out and if it is done frequently it slows the program down very considerably. Many past Database Management programs have suffered from this deficiency. Data-Writer on the other hand has a mini word processor in each section of the program where it is needed. This has the great Idvantage of obviating the necessity for the drives to be thrashing around. out almost as importantly means that the format of the mini word processor can be changed for the various sections of the program, so that the best advantage can be made of it in each. Thus every section is entirely separate and gives a very high degree of efficiency and user friendliness.

Data-Writer has a very powerful mathematical section whereby many complex mathematical functions can be carried out on your data. Up to 20 equations may be defined per run

Data-Writer also contains a very powerful "Mail Merge'" section. Almost any personalisatjon can be added to a letter or report, and once again the letter or report may be constructed either on the mini word processor provided in Data-Writer or by way of an external one.

The Sort is a two level one and supports the extraction of stipulated data from a field. It is what might be called of fair speed. The two key levels make it powerful but as the Select section is so good, the Sort does not get used as often as would be the case in other Databases

Data-Writer is made up of 11 sections or sub-programs as follows

## Entry Manage Maths Sort Letters Access

The select section is particularly important. This section enables you to create a sub-set of the database by selecting from the file contents. It is immensely powerful and supports nine equivalency relationships, such as "less than" or "greater than" etc. The two logical relationships AND and OR may be used freely

Data-Writer is one of the most powerful Database Management systems that we have seen available for a microcomputer and certainly is the most powerful that we have seen for the TRS-80 and Video Genie machines. Once the database has been manufactured, either by Data-Writer or a word processor. one has complete and utter control over it and the ability to manipulate any part of it; not only the ones mentioned above, but many others which we have not had the space to list. Data-Writer is compatible with the Model I and Model III Tandy machine, the original Video Genie. together with the Genie I and II. A version for the Model III Genie will be available shortly.

Data-Writer is Compiled Basic. hence its DOS compatibility is dependent upon the compatibility of the Microsoft Compiler. Due to Microsoft's disinterest in supporting any other DOS apart from TRSDOS and the non availability of a Tandy Model III Compiler, we recommend customers to use Data-Writer with TRSDOS or LDOS on the Model I and the proprietary DOS supplied on Data-Writer for the Model HII. Other DOS's may well be compatible after patching and as we have said the criteria is whether they are compatible with the Microsoft Compiler

$$
\text { Data-Writer - All Models } . . . £ 86.00+\text { V.A.T. }=£ 98.90
$$

P \& P . . . £2.75 (First Class Registered)

## other machines

We have started to supply some of our more popular programs in non TRS-80 format for other machines as follows:

BBC (MODEL B - O/S 0.1)

## JUMBO

The 747 simulation that has swept the TRS-80 community worldwide! So memory tight that there was no room for full colour

Cassette
£17.25

## MYSTERIOUS ADVENTURES

The English written, machine language series of adventures. Seven in number, at the moment the following are presently available on the BBC:

The Golden Baton
The Time Machine
Arrow of Death Part I
Arrow of Death Part II
Escape from Pulsar 7
Circus
Feasibility Experiment
Cassette (each)
$£ 10.06$

## FAIRYTALE

Basic adventure mainly aimed at the kids but for all the family! Uses a scenario of nursery rhymes and fairytales within which to find the treasures.

## WONDERLAND

A follow-up Basic adventure to Fairytale. Fairytales and nursery rhymes again plus cartoon characters

Cassette (each)
£10.06

## V.A.T. included

P. \&P. 75 p for any quantity

## SOFT WARES



## BY JOVE! $\triangle$

The first software for the Jupiter Ace has recently been announced. Called Peeker, it is designed to run on the unexpanded 3 K Ace. It disassembles ROM and RAM in Decimal, Hex, ASCII, Character and Binary. The software has 20 bytes per screen, single key run on and an input start address in decimal or Hex. Peeker is available direct from Remsoft, 18 George Street, Brighton BN2 1RH at a price of $£ 3.50$ post paid.

## APPLE PRESS

Dynatech have produced a number of updates and modifications for their program generator for Apple micros, CORP. In order to make it even easier to use, all CORP packages supplied from October 1st 1982 include a disc of sample programs to illustrate precisely how the generator works and the instruction manual has also been altered

CORP allows an Apple II user to write his own programs without any previous knowledge of computer programming or technical jargon: all instructions are simply entered in English or any other Western language. Because of its ease of use, business programs, like stock control. invoicing or accountancy packages, can be prepared in three to four hours by a complete novice.

The new CORP package costs $£ 249$ and includes master disc demonstration tutorial, two utility discs, and a diagnostic disc. All items, including the new additions, are also available separately. The demonstration tutorial disc costs £19, sample programs dise $£ 19$ and
the revised manual £5. All are available directly from Dynatech Microsoftware, Summerfield House, Summerfield Road, Vale, Guernsey.

## ENLISTING HELP

How else would you want to handle lists except with a filing program called 'List Handler'? The program not only stores and prints lists and labels but prints letters too. Designed for the Apple II, up to 3,000 records can be held so that 24,000 can be kept on-line with multiple disc drives. List Handler will run on one or two drives, work with any DIF format including VisiCalc and DB Master, has unlimited Sort fields and has the ability to read and write text files

List Handler can stand alone or as a mailmerge interface with 'Word Handler', to make an extremely efficient text editing duo. List Handler can be used with virtually all other Apple word processors. If you want to know more, contact Pete \& Pam Computers, New Hall Hey Road, Rossendale, Lancashire BB4 6JG or 'phone 0706-227011

## SOFTLY, SOFTLY

Described as the 'thinking man's maze game', Maze Runner has been introduced recently by Kuma for the Sirius 1. The game involves the player exploring the maze inhabited by monsters who protect the treasure, and before you can kill the monsters, you have to pick up any of the swords that hang around the walls. The shields that abound unfortunately do not last too long and the swords are prone to breaking, so survival is not an easy business!

Up to four players can play with an easy start for the nontechnical - the disc auto loads. The price is $£ 14.50$ plus VAT and is available from Kuma and other Sirius dealers.

Also available from Kuma is their FIG-FORTH toolkit, consisting of a series of screens containing the definitions of FORTH words, and giving the user a vartety of facilities which enhance the basic FIG-FORTH
language for the Sharp MZ-80A and MZ-80K. The words supplied may be grouped as: General purpose words, Primitive keyword generation words, Graphics words Music words, Time words, Utility words, and Demonstration programs. The toolkit is priced at $£ 14.50$ plus VAT

For further information, contact Kuma Computers Limited, 11 York Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1SQ, or 'phone 0628-71778.

## SUCH FINESSE

Add finesse to your IBM Personal Computer, by using Microfinesse -which provides the level of performance on the IBM micro that can normally only be found on mainframe systems. While promoted as a financial modelling program, its power and flexibility can be applied to manpower planning, production analysis etc. Features distinguishing Microf:nesse from other programs include a menu driven system, 7,000 call availability, consolidation of data, sensitivity analysis, target search and investment analyses and a user defined menu structure. The retail price is $£ 550$ and further details are available from Ferrari Software Limited, 683 Armadale Road, Feltham, Middlesex TW 14 OLW, or by 'phone on 01-7515791.


## ENTOMBED!

Well it's not quite as grave as it might at first sound $\qquad$ The Tomb of Drewan is a new adventure game for the VIC. Featuring exciting graphics, the player can actually see himself as he collects spells and fights demons in his
search for the Amulet of Kartos. There are 400 chambers in the tomb and the action takes place on the screen one chamber at a time. Fast reactions and quick wits are vital to avoid wounds and loss of strength from attacks by the demons. Since a game could last for hours, it can be saved and loaded back in to be resumed at a later time

The Tomb of Drewan is supplied in a presentation box with a full instruction manual. The program requires 16 K expansion and is available for $£ 12.95$. If you are dying to get more information, write to Audiogenic Limited, PO Box 88 , Reading Berkshire, or 'phone 0734-595647.

## SPELLBOUND

Spellbinder, the word processing package that is claimed to be the easiest to learn and the cheapest, now also acts as a calculator. This new feature allows the user to leave his text, carry out calculations, and then insert the results in the text if required. Also column totals or rows of figures in the text may be checked. Spellbinder has its own language and although it can be learned in 20 minutes it is designed so that the user can write his own programs as he becomes more confident.

The package includes in its price a host of programs aimed at handling most word processing applications, including mailmerge, sorting, forms design and
paragraph insertion. Being one of the few systems that will drive a Sanders media printer, the cost of $£ 275$ includes assembler files of video and printer drivers, editing programs and manuals. For $£ 200$ you can purchase a fully interactive dictionary program which automatically 'proofreads' text and checks spellings against its 20,000 word dictionary. If you want more information on either product, contact Encotel Systems Limited, 7 Imperial Way, Croydon Airport Industrial Estate, Croydon, Surrey CRO 4RR, or 'phone 01-686 9687.

## YOUR MOVE

Computers are very obliging chess partners, even if they're not always obliged to let you win! The number of available models however causes difficulty as interested chess players try to find their way through the chess computer jungle.

A report has now been produced giving details of the first UK ratings assessing the strength of chess machines. The assessment was based on advice from the British Chess Federation and was carried out in the first public tournament dedicated to chess

computers playing against chess players with BCF ratings. The 32 page report concentrates on the strongest chess computers and gives a full analysis of the Scisys Mark V, Fidelity Champion Voice Sensory and Applied Concepts Great Game Machine. Informative details are also given on the Mephisto 2, Fidelity Elite and the latest Fidelity releases, Prestige and Sensory 9.

Copies of the report can be obtained in writing from Chess Report, 1 The Mews, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent DA14 4DX, stating your name and address and enclosing three $15^{1 / 2}$ postage stamps as a contribution towards the cost of postage and production.

## GAMES PEOPLE PLAY

A wide variety of yet more games for people to play are available from Computer Games. You can move into the computer chess world with the new Sensory Chess Challenger 9 , which has the ability to accept a library of add-on modules, programmed to vastly increase the computer's ability to play constantly improving chess. The first of two Sensory 9 cartridges available in the UK immediately expands the board's built-in 'library' of 3,000 book opening moves by some 9,000 moves, while the second gives an effective 27,000 more positions in total. Produced by Fidelity Electronics of Miami, Florida, the Sensory Chess Challenger 9 costs £ 149.95 .

On a smaller scale is the Fidelity Mini Sensory Chess Challenger, measuring $81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ by $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ by $17 / 8^{\prime \prime}$. This machine is designed to help the beginner learn to play the game, but also provides an interesting opponent if you are already a chess player. A
booklet entitled Let's Play Chess is provided, and the whole package is available from major department stores, and good toy and electrical shops at around £50, with additional plug-in modules for around $£ 29.95$.

Puck Monster is a hand held game that has nothing to do with a rogue ice hockey player! Aimed at the $7-14$ year age group, the object is to gain as many points as possible with the three puckmen allocated to the player at the start of each game. Monsters are intent on eating your puckman as he wanders round a maze trying to eat food and energy capsules and become energised in order to eat the monsters. The game is further complicated when the puckman manages to eat all the food energy capsules, as the maze changes layout automatically. Puck Monster is available at most shops that sell toys and games and from many department stores. The price is $£ 29.95$ including VAT. A fast growing range of pocket and purse sized games from Computer Games is Games \& Watch. These games include wide screen titles such as Parachute, Octopus, Popeye, Mickey Mouse, Fire, Turtle Bridge, Fire Attack and Snoopy Tennis and these retail at £19.95. Two multi screen titles are Donkey Kong and Oil Panic, priced at $£ 23.95$.


Five new Activision games are now available for the Atari Video Computer System: Starmaster Barnstorming, Bridge, Ice Hockey and Chopper Command. The games can be obtained from most good high street stores and are priced at $£ 24.95$ including VAT.

Computer Games have also set up the CGL Activision Fun Club and consumers may write to the club at Freepost, Loughton, Essex, or 'phone 0628-32839/72448 to register for free membership.

Computer Games have a wide selection which is growing all the time so if you would like more information write to Computer Games Limited, CGL House, Goldings Hill, Loughton, Essex IG10 2RR, or phone 01-508

# NEXT MONTH Codnd 

## LIBRARY LUNACY

With almost annual precision the sinclair Research organisation launch a new machine in the ZX series and, with equal gusto, the publishing industry falls over its own feet in the rush to produce books for the latest offering. This year being no different we have been inundated with lorry loads of books for the ZX Spectrum and, as a service to humanity in general, decided to do one of our mammoth book surveys. So if you are looking for a book on or about the ZX Spectrum you should be able to tind a review of it in our next issue. Unless, of course, someone has brought out yet another

## A MICRO FROM DELPHI

Well, it actually acquired its name from a certain box of Blake's Seven but I prefer the classical connection myself. The Oric certainly looks neat enough in those glossy ads but what's it really like? After initial delays in production and delivery the system looks set to make a big entrance on the High Street computing front following its acceptance by W H Smiths

Armed with machine and manual our reviewer disappeared for several weeks to fathom out its inner secrets. The results of his tests certainly make interesting reading, nay essential, for anyone proposing to buy a system for around $£ 150$.

Articles described here are in an advanced state of preparation but circumstances may dictate changes to the final contents.

## BUYING A MICRO?

Whether you are contemplating the purchase of your first system or the upgrading of your current machine the one thing you really need is intormation. Adverts and brochures are fine but what does the information actually mean to you, the user?

In our May issue we'll be presenting a special Buyer's Guide section where all the intormation you really need will be on show. Our compilers have reduced that mass of information into clear and concise terms, enabling you to make direct comparisons between the various machines in your price range. So, before you invest hundreds of pounds in your new computer why not invest a mere 80 p and buy the next issue of Computing Today?

## A JOKER IN THE PACK?

As tar as the personal micro market goes the Jupiter Ace is certainly the odd one out as it doesn't use that most common of languages, BASIC. In keeping with recent trends the systern uses FORTH as its native language which is different tor a start! The other intrigung thing about it is its relationship to the ZX Spectrum in that its two designers were responsible for both machines. So, just how yood is it and does the fact that it uses a non-standard language make any difference? Well, for our report you'll have to read the May issue, won't you!

## SPECTRUM



Make the most of your Spectrum, with these acclaimed books from the experts!

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More than 100 routines and programs, 230 pages, and value for every Spectrum user. Learn how to make the most of user-defined graphics (with a Pacman-like program, DOTMAN), sound, colour, and such commands as ATTR, SCREEN\$ and BRIGHT. From the co-ordinator of the National ZX Users' Club, Tim Hartnell. Just £6.95.

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Maidenhead, Berks SL6 1SQ


## Alan Heal

# NASPEN APPEND 

If you do a lot of work with ZEAP and wish that you could link the files to a text processor such as Naspen for documentation then this is what you need．


The tcllowirg program is a uthlly which allows users o： the ZEAF assembler tor NASCOMs to apperd their source thes to the Naspen text edntor Why，you may ask，would you want to do thas？Well，whi！st ZEAP is an excellent assempler it doesn＇t allow you to document your listings to the extent that you may require： adding comments and explanations of sections of the progrant tor example．With the aid of thas uthit you wan prepare and lest the program，transter a copy of it it Naspen，add comments and perhaps a covering ietter and supply a lully documentea

## HOW TO USE IT

It your ZEAP program is of a reasonable size the first thing think about is the starting adaress． Normally you would start it at 2000 Hex but this can be changed ry altering the contents of location FOO Hex to，say， 5000 Hex provided，of course，you have thas much memory．The reason tor dong this first is that we do not wist the ZEA．P program to occufy the same area of memory as the Naspen file．

Now．warm start ZEAF and either type in a load trum tape the sourre the you wah to conver！tc Naspen format．Qnce 11 ：s oaded ：eurr te NAS．SYS and cold start Naspen ty yptlas

E B80ロ＜Enter＞
It you already have a text hile that you wish to 10 n to the ZEAP tile this should now te typed in or

The assembly code listing for the utility program．
loaded trom tape．It，on the other nand you lust wish to turn the ZEAP tile into a Naspen file simply start Naspen up but don＇t enter ary text．

Now，to 101 n the two tiles together we must return to NAS SYS and load in the program given Lelow．Once loaded，execute the program and then warm start ZEAP．Any ZEAP output which would normally be sent to the serial intertace or the UART will now be attached to the end of the Naspen tile．Thas can be acheved hy typing：
UNM＜Enter〉
and the ZEAP source file will be appended onto the ena ot the Naspen tile using the tormat of the V M N＇command which produces a listing trom line M to line N ．

It the assembler option is used the oblect ccae will also be appended as well as the source n！e and a command o：the tollowng type will actheve the
+4 ＜Enter＞
then：
A M N＜Enter＞
where $M$ and $N$ are ortumal parameters to assemble trom ine M to lime N．In this case hoth the source and oblect code whit be af renced to the Nasper mie

The tinal option available is to appena the symbol table in addition to the source ard object ode．Ths can he achieved ty enterno：
+80 ＜Enter〉
tol！owed bs
AMM＜Enter＞
The Naspen tile can now be stored mocaitied and printed as norma．



## - Central processor unit with 64K RAM © 5.4 megabyte Winchester drive - 800K byte floppy disk drive FullQwerty/numeric keyboard

 with function keys - 12" green or amber monitorThere is a network of Gemini dealers throughout the country, able to offer you complete support for the Galaxy, including compatible hardware and a full range of business software. 24 hour on-site maintenance is also available. 'Phone us now for further details and the address of your nearest dealer.


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# Three out of every four computers going into schools are BBC Micros. Is there a lesson to be learned by every user? 

As part of the current government subsidised scheme aimed at introducing micros to schools, the Department of Industry undertook a survey of machines available and made recommendations to education authorities all over the country.

The BBC Micro met their priorities exactly: it is economical yet fast and powerful, and it can justify the investment involved, through its capability to grow with the needs of the user and with the rapid changes in technology.

Teachers and education authorities agreed, and today it represents over three-quarters of all micros being ordered for schools across the country under the DOI scheme.

## The BBC's choice too.

In choosing a machine to put their name to for their massive Computer Literacy Project, the BBC had the same set of priorities as the DOI. The BBC Micro is now an integral part of that project, which includes books, software, courses and a number of major television series, one of which, "Making the Most of the Micro" is now being broadcast.

## All this for only $£ 399$.

The BBC Micro is light and compact. It generates high resolution colour graphics, and is capable of synthesising music and speech using its own internal speaker. The keyboard uses a conventional layout and typewriter feel.

The most sophisticated version (called

Model B) is available for only $£ 399$. (There is also a basic model available, the Model A, at £299.)

Designed to grow.
Last year the magazine "Which Micro?" said that the most attractive and exciting feature of the BBC Microcomputer was its enormous potential for expansion.

This is indeed one of the features that sets it aside from the competition.

For example, as well as interface sockets to allow you to connect directly to a cassette recorder, and to your own television, you can also use video monitors, disc drives, printers (dot matrix and daisy wheel) and paddles for games or laboratory use.


You can also plug in ROM cartridges containing games with specialist application programs.

The Tube. A unique feature.
The Tube, which is unique to the BBC Micro, provides for the addition of a second processor via a high speed data channel. The possibilities are enormous. For example, the addition of a second

3 MHz 6502 processor with 64 K of RAM doubles processing speed. While a Z80 with 64 K of RAM opens the door to a fully $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{*}$ compatible operating system, with all the benefits for business applications.

Linking up with other computers.
The BBC Micro also offers a facility of immense potential value to schools, colleges and businesses. It's called Econet-a system which uses telephone cable to link with other BBC Micros. A number of machines can then share the use of expensive disc drive and printer facilities.

## Make full use of Prestel \& Teletext.

With special adaptors you will not only be able to turn your TV set into a Prestel terminal and Teletext receiver, but you can also take data and programs direct from these services.(The programs, which are known as telesoftware, are already being broadcast by BBCs Ceefax service.) This is another first for the BBC Micro.
BASIC plus.

A sophisticated version of BASIC has been chosen for the BBC Micro, which incorporates features normally found only in more advanced high level languages. However, there is also a facility allowing access through a simple command to another language - for example, PASCAL, FORTH and LISP.

A full range of software.
Applications software for the BBC Micro already cover a very wide field. Packages covering games, education and business applications are available on cassette. All developed to the same high standards set by the hardware.

The best possible back-up.
Your B BC Micro comes with the backing of the BBC and an extensive dealer and service network.

Each approved dealer is able to offer advice and carry out expansion work and repairs.

| BBC Microcomputer - Model A and Model B. |
| :--- |
| 2 MHz 6502 A Processor. |
| $32 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{ROM:} \mathrm{16K} \mathrm{RAM} \mathrm{Model} \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{32K} \mathrm{RAM} \mathrm{Model} \mathrm{B}$. |
| Full QWERTY keyboard with 10 user-definable <br> function keys. |
| Mixed high resolution graphics and upper and lower <br> case text. |
| 300 baud and 1200 baud interface for standard cassette <br> recorders. |
| Three-voice music synthesis with full envelope control <br> feeding internal loudspeaker. |
| Interface sockets (Model B only) - RS423, for analog <br> inputs centronics and user port. |
| 6502, Z80. 16032 second processors. |
| Single and Dual Disc Drives with l00 and 800 K-bytes <br> storage. |
| Teletext unit. |
| Speech synthesis. |
| Networking facility - via tcorn Econet. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |

How to buy your BBC Micro.
If you are a credit card holder and would like to buya BBC Micro B , or if you would like the address of your nearest stockist, just phone 01-200 0200.

Alternatively, you can buy a Model B directly by sending off the order form below to: BBC Microcomputers, c/o Vector Marketing, Denington Estate, Wellingborough, Northants, $\mathrm{N} \wedge 8$ 2RL.

All orders are despatched by fully insured courier and come complete with easy to follow 500 page User Guide and Welcome cassette.

01-200 0200 credit card holders.
To BBC Microcomputers, c/o Vector Marketing,
Denington Estate, Wellingborough, Northants NN8 2RL.
Please send me $\qquad$ BBC Model B Microcomputers at 399 each, inc. VAT and delivery. I enclose PO /cheque pavable to Acorn Computers Limited Readers $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C}$ or charge my credit card.

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## The BBC MicrocomputerSystem.

Designed, produced and distributed by Acorn Computers Limited.


How Epson beats the competition. What competition?


The amazing HX-20.
The most complete portable computer available today.

The HX-20 is a portable computer with a full size typewriter keyboard, LCD Virtual Screen, printer and microcassette facility actually built in. A computer with a rechargeable power source that's large enough for writing programs and manipulating data virtually anywhere, yet small enough to carry in a briefcase.

But don't let the size fool you. The HX-20 is not a gimmicky toy or an excuse for a calculator. It's a precision machine using a full extended version of Microsoft BASIC with 16 k RAM, optionally expandable to 32 k and 32 k ROM expandable to 64 k , RS-232C and Serial interfaces. The ASCII typewriter keyboard and five programmable keys brings ten separate program functions to your fingertips.
Power to your elbow.
The HX-20 runs on its own power supply for over 50 hours and can be easily recharged ovemight, or whilst in use, with the ability to retain its memory in RAM even when switched oft.
Keeping you in the picture.
The LCD screen is unique - showing any 20 characters by 4 lines at a time - enabling you to carry out word processing or data entry as if you are using a large screen.


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The 24 column dot matrix impact microprinter offers 42 LPM in a crisp, precise $5 \times 7$ matrix for perfect hard copies. Every time. And you can choose from a wide range of peripherals from bar code readers to acoustic couplers for total capability. Epson. Reliability through Research.

You'll find our name on a highly successful range of computer printers. So you can be assured of the same quality and reliability through an extensive research programme prior to the launch of any Epson product.

Write or call us for further details and the name of your local stockist (because seeing really is believing).

Just take a glance at the competition and you'll soon realise that the HX- 20 is the most portable computer available today.

## Simon T Ainsworth

## FROGLET

Hop on the bandwagon with our BBC Micro version of that arcade favourite, Frogger.


Arcade games have come a long way since the days of the first Space Invaders machines. Now that the novelty has worn off ones which mainly involve lots of cute little bug-eyed monsters for no very good reason, it makes a pleasant change to see games with a more original theme. One of my favourites is Frogger, in which you help a frog to cross a busy road and fast-flowing river whilst trying to avoid getting run over or being swept away by the current. Conservationists would, I am sure, approve.

## A VERSION FOR AUNTIE

Listed below is a version of
Frogger written on a 32 K BBC Microcomputer. It consists of two programs, FROGLET and Froglet which should be saved either on the same floppy disc, or consecutively on the same cassette.

In this version of the game you have three turns to get as many frogs as possible to safety. Whilst the computer plays the tune Dixie you must manoeuvre each kamikaze amphibian across four lanes of traffic onto a strip of safe ground between road and river The frog must then cross the river by leaping between logs which are floating downstream, and turtles
which are swimming upstream. The problem is that turtles have a nasty habit of going underwater, so to avoid being swept away by the current your frog should keep to the logs as much as possible. He finally reaches safety by hopping onto one of four grass ledges on the far bank of the river. A new frog then appears beside the road

When three frogs are home a fly appears and starts buzzing around over the river. You get bonus points if your fourth trog lands on the fly during his journey When four frogs have crossed the river the screen clears and you must repeat the procedure with four more. This time, however, the traffic, logs and turtles move faster than before, and the bonus for getting each frog across is increased accordingly.

The turn continues like this until a frog is killed or you take more than two minutes to complete a screen. After your three turns the computer displays a league table of the 10 best scores obtained during the current run. The table can be cleared at any time by pressing Escape and typing RUN.

## GRAPHIC DETAILS

In order to understand how the programs work, you will need a rough idea of how the graphics are produced. Unfortunately, the speed requirements are such that
the VDU drivers are too slow to move the traffic, logs and turtles around the screen by conventional methods. I have, therefore, been forced to use a machine code subroutine which writes directly to the Mode 2 screen memory. This technique is not to be
recommended in general. Not only is it hellishly complicated but it also makes your program incompatible with the 'Tube'! However, its use here is justified by the 10 -fold increase in speed which it produces.

The Froglet program regards the display as consisting of nine horizontal 'lanes': lane 0 is the lane of traffic on the nearside of the road, lane 4 is the grass verge between road and river, and lane 8 is the furthest lane of the river. These nine lanes are animated by repeatedly redrawing them in the order stored in the index array called Lane\%. To draw lane L $(0 \leqslant L \leqslant 8)$ the computer executes a section of BASIC of the form
$!\& 70=\& 2 \mathrm{DCD}-48 * 1+\mathrm{D}$
! $\& 72=5$
CALL $\& 2 \mathrm{CO}$
where $D$ is the distance (modulo 28) travelled by objects in lane L and S is the screen RAM address starting at which the image of lane L is to be stored.

The machine code subroutine at location \& 2C00 has at its disposal two data tables (see Fig. 1). Table 1 comprises nine 48 -byte strings, one string for each lane. these strings consist of bytes with ASCII values from 0 to 15 inclusive, where each of these 16 codes represents a special multicoloured character, for example a tree or the front end of a racing car. Table 2 comprises 16 sets of 32 bytes. Each set is the 'memory image' of one the multicoloured characters, ie it is what the computer stores in its screen memory when you print the character on the screen

To see how the subroutine works let's consider an example of it being used. Suppose, for instance, that we want to draw the first lane of logs (lane 5) when the logs have floated a distance of 12 character-widths, and suppose that lane 5 starts at address \& 4900 in screen RAM. So we call the machine code routine as described above, with $\mathrm{L}=7, \mathrm{D}=12$ and $S=\& 4900$. It selects the string in Table 1 corresponding to lane 5 and finds that this consists of the tollowing sequence of ASCII codes:
$12,12,12,1,1,1,1,1,1,12,12,12,12,1$, $1,1,1,1,1,1,12,12,12,12,1$,
where 1 represents a solid blue square, and 12 is the green/black section of a log on a blue background. The computer ignores the first 12 bytes and reads the next 20 bytes in the order 13 to 32 (these bytes represent the 20 characters of lane 5 which are to appear on the screen). On reading each of the 20 bytes the computer copies the corresponding character image from Table 2 to the screen memory. The first character image is copied to $\& 4900-\& 491 F$, the second to \& 4920-\&493F, and so on. Finally, an RTS command is executed and control returns to BASIC.

This rather complicated procedure results in the printing of lane 5 in less than 0.01 seconds, compared with 0.1 seconds using the VDU drivers.

| \$800— 32 K |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| MODE 2 <br> Screen Memory |  |
|  |  |
| \& 3000 | 12 K |
| Table 2 |  |
| \&2E00 | $-111 / 2 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| Table 1 |  |
| \&2C40 $11^{1 / 16 \mathrm{~K}}$ |  |
|  | Machine Code Routine |
| \&2C00 $-11 \mathrm{~K}=$ HIMEM |  |
| BASIC, OS etc. |  |
| ,0000 | - OK |

Fig. 1. Allocation of RAM.

## DON'T RUSH JUST YET . .

Since both programs are comparatively long, you are quite likely to make a few mistakes when typing them into your own machine. These notes should help you avoid, or at least recognise, the transcription errors which are most likely to occur.

Be careful when copying the DATA statements in both programs, particularly those in FROGLET. If on playing the game you find, for example, a lorry cab floating down the river or a tree speeding along the road, then you have made a mistake in lines 2310-2390 of FROGLET. On the other hand, if, for example, the front of every saloon car appears to have been drawn incorrectly then the fault lies between lines 2430 and 2740. An error in the data in Froglet will most likely manifest itself by making the computer play Dixie or the 'end of turn' jingle incorrectly.

The section of assembly language on lines 1380-1530 of FROGLET should be entered precisely as it is listed. Do not be tempted, for instance, to type STA $\& 72, Y$ instead of STA ( $\& 72$ ), Y these two statements have quite different meanings.

## THE PROGRAMS

To play the game you must first run the FROGLET program. This is
given in Listing 1, and works as follows:

## Function

## Line Number

1000-1020 Title REMs.
1060-1130 Command lines to assign the function keys and cursor editing keys, to set colour flash rates and to clear the keyboard buffer
1170-1210 Title page including copyright notice.
1250-1290 Envelope definitions and start up sound.
1330-1340 Character definitions: CHR $\$(224)=$ frog. $C H R \$(225)=$ fly .
1380-1530 Assembly of the machine code subroutine which is used to draw each 'lane' Assembly of the machine code subroutine which is used to draw each lane'
of the display.
1570-1640 Construction of Table 1, which defines the layout of the nine lanes of the display.
1680-1730 Construction of Table 2, which defines the appearance of each of the 16 special multicoloured characters.
1770-2220 Three pages of instructions.
2260-2270 Loads and runs Froglet.
2310-2390 Data for Table l, with lanes in the order 8 down to 0 " (a) means character 0 , 'A' means character 1 etc. Data for Table 2. with characters histed in the order 0 to 15. The characters are, respectively, black square, blue square, green square, lorry cab (pointing left), lorry body (left), cab (right), body (right), racing car (front), racing car (rear), saloon car (rear), saloon car (front), tree, log section, turtle's head, turtle's body, submerged turtle.

The game itself is contained in
Froglet, and works as follows:
Line Number

## Function

1000-1020 Title REMs.
2000-2030 Error trapping and initialisation of arrays Vel\% and Lane\%
3000-3050 Title page.
4000-4020 Selection of Mode 2, alteration of HIMEM to prevent the corruption of the machine code routine and its data by the BASIC stack, initialisation of Score\% et al.
4030-4220
4230-5030
6000-6220
This is the main loop. The procedures which it calls are explaned below. End of game - draw table of best scores and check if another game is to be played.
PROCtable : constructs and displays the table of best scores
7000-7140 PROCmove: checks if the movement keys have been pressed and alters the frog's position if necessary. PROCtime : indicates how much time is left on a scale at the bottom of the screen.
9000-9030 PROCscore: displays the player's score at the top of the screen, together with the number of lives remaining.
10000-10030 PROCfrog; draws the frog at the appropriate position
11000-11040 PROClane(L \%) : uses the machine code subroutine to draw lane L \% of the display.
12000-12070 PROCbase : tells the player that his frog has reached the far side of the river
successtully, and makes a new frog appear by the road
13000-1370 PROCcheck: checks if the two minutes time limit has passed or the frog has been killed. If so the 'end of turn' flag, End \%, is set to - 1
14000-14050 PROCmsg $(X \$, X)$ : prints the string $X \$$ at the bottom of the screen and waits for X seconds.
15000-15250 PROCsetup : gets ready for the next group of tour trogs to be manoeuvred across road and river. The screen is completely redrawn, the distances travelled by objects in each lane are randomised, and various variables such as the frog's position are reset.
16000-16070 PROCfly : moves the fly around over the river and makes an appropriate buzzing noise.
$17000-17070 \quad$ PROCtune : plays the next five notes of Dixie or the 'end of turn' jingle.
18000-18020
1900019030
20000-20050 PROCoops : sound effect of frog meeting an unpleasant end.
21000-21030 PROCfin: plays the 'end of turn' jingle.
22000-22040 PROCgulp : sound effect of fly being swallowed.
23000-23010 Data : direction of motion of objects in each lane and the order in which the
24000-24040 Data : how to play Dixie. See PROCtune to find out how each five-note string is decoded.
Data : how to play the "end of turn' jingle.

If you find that Froglet keeps printing 'O.K.' and stopping when you run it, then there is probably a syntax error somewhere. Type
P.ERL:REPORT to find out where
and what the problem is.
Finally, note that Froglet uses several variables with very similar names, so, for example, do not confuse $\mathrm{x} \%$ with $\mathrm{X} \%$.

1040 REM＊＊＊Command Lines＊＊＊
1050
1060 EKEY 0 ＂IK＂
1070 ＊KEY 1 ＂IJ＂
1080 ＊KEY 8 ＂｜H＂
1090 सKEY 9 ＂｜I＂
1100 ※FX 4，1
1110 ＊FX 9，10
1120 ＊FX 10,5
1130 mFX 15，1
1140
1150 REM wax Titles etc．＊＊＊
1160
1170 MODE 7：UDU 23；8202；0；0；0；
1180 Titleq＝CHR\＄（130）＋CHK\＄（136）＋CHR\＄（141）＋＂／FROGLET＇
1190 F＇RINT TAE（11，9）Title\％＇TAE（11）Titles
1200 PRINT＂＂TAE（8）CHK\＄（131）＂by Simoni T Ainsworth＂
1210 PRINT＇TAE（3）CHR\＄（131）＂Copyright ASF Ltd MCMLXXXII＂
1220
1230
1240
1240
1250 ENVELOPE $1,2,1,-1,1,1,2,1,100,-1,-3,-1,100,60$
1260 ENUELOFE $2,1,0,2,3,10,20,10,100,-5,-5,-1,127,9$
1270 ENUELOPE $3,2,129,65,33,50,40,30,100,-1,-2,-1,127,20$
1280 ENUELOPE $4,2,127,-1,-2,1,50,50,100,0,-2,-2,127,80$
1290 SOUND $3,3,40,100$
1300
1310 REM＊＊＊Character Definitions＊＊＊
1330 UDU $23,224,153,189,255,60,60,153,90,36$
1340 UDU $23,225,36,24,90,255,255,255,255,90$
1350
1360
1370
1380 HIMEM $=82 \mathrm{COO}$
1390 FOR $I \%=0$ TO 1
$1400 \quad F \%=82 \mathrm{C} 00$
1410 ［DFT 2xI\％
1420 LDY 40
1430 LLD11 1440 LDA $\# 8:$ STA 874：LDA $\& 20:$ STA 875
1450 LDA $(870), Y: T A X$
1450 LDA（870），Y：TAX
1470 LDA $\$ 820: C L C: A D C$ 874：STA 874：LDA $\geqslant 0: A D C$ 875：STA 875
1480 DEX：BPL LDI2：STY $876:$ LOY $\& 81 \mathrm{~F}$
1490 ．Lb13
1500 LDA（ 874 ），Y：STA（872），Y：DEY：BPL LD13：LDY 876
1510 LDA $+820: C L C: A D C$ 872：STA 872：LDA $\# 0: A D C$ 873：STA 873
1520 INY：CPY $120:$ BNE LDl1：RTS：J
1530 NFXT
5540 REM＊＊＊First Table used by Machine Code m＊＊
1550
1560
1560
1570
570 FOR $I \%=0$ TO 8
1580 READ Lane $\$:$ Lane $\$=$ Lanes + LEFTs（Lanes，20）
$1590 \quad$ Base $\chi=82 \mathrm{C} 40+\mathrm{I} \% \mathrm{~m} 830$
1600 FOR $J \%=0$ TO 47
$610 \quad ?($ Base\％＋J\％）$=$ ASC（MID \＄（Lane $\%, J \%+1,1))-64$ NEXT
NEXT
$640: 82 C 73=801010 \mathrm{~F} 01:!82 \mathrm{CB} 0=801010 \mathrm{~F} 01$
1650
1660
REM＊＊＊Second Table used by Machine Code＊＊＊
1670
1680 FOR I\％$=0$ TO 63
1690 READ Charcodes
1700 FOR $J \%=0$ TO 7
FOR $J \%=0$ TO 7
NEXT
NEXT
1740
1750 REM＊＊x Instructions mw＊
1760
1770 CLS：PRINT TAB（11）Titles＇TAB（11）Titles
1780 FRINT＂FROGLET is a game for any number＂
1790 FRINT＂of players，and is based on the classic＂
800 FRINT＂arcade game of the same rame．＂
1800 FRINT＂arcade game of the same name，＂The objective is to manoeure your＂
1820 FRINT＂frogs across a busy road，avoiding the＂
1830 FRINT＂traffic，to a strip of safe grounid＂
1840 PRINT＂between the road and a fast－flowing＂
1850 FRINT＂river．Numerous logs float dowristream，＂
1860 FRINT＂whilst in midstream several turtles＂
1870 PKINT＂swim furiously against the current．＂
1880 FRINT＂Your fross must jump between the logs＂
1890 FRINT＂and turtles to reach the far side of
1900 FRINT＂the river where they must land on orie＂
1910 FRINT＂of four grass leuges on the bank．＂
1920 PRINT：＂Press any key to continue．．．＂
1930 G\％＝GET：UDU $28,0,23,39,4,12$
1930 G\％＝GET：UDU $28,0,23,39,4,12$
1940 PRINT＂To make the game more difficult＂
1940 PRINT＂To make the game more difficult＂
1960 PRINT＂for underwater swimming．If you＂
1970 FRINT＂are on a turtle when it dives you＂
1980 FRINT＂will be swept away by the strong＂
1990 FRINT＂current，so be careful．
2000 PRINT＇＂You get three turns per game．
2010 PRINT＂In each turn you have two minutes＂
2020 PRINT＂to marioeuvre four frogs across the＂
2030 PRINT＂river－if you mariage this ther the＂
2040 PRINT＂game speeds up and you have a further＂
2050 PKINT＂two minutes to repeat the procedure．＂

2060 PRINT＂The turn conitinues until a frog is＂
2070 FRINT＂killed or you reach the time limit，
$\angle 080$ PRINT．．．press any key tn continur．．．＂
$2090 \mathrm{G} \%=$ GET：UDU $28,0,23,39,4,12$
2100 FRINT＂You score points mainly by getting＂
2110 FRINT＂your frogs across the river，but you＂
2120 FRINT＂also get borius points for skilful＂
2130 FRINT＂manioeuvring，for reachang the iime＂
2140 FRINT＂limit without kiliine cif ary frogs，＂
2140 FRINT＂
21.50 FRINT and For chenche

2170 FRINT＂three frogs across．＂
2180 FRINT＂You move the frogs bs pressing＂
2190 FRINT＂the red function keys－press f0／f1＂
2200 FRINT＂to move up／down，and f8／f9 to move＂
2210 FRINT＂left／right．Alternatively，you may＂
2220 f．RINT＂use the grey cursor control keys．＂
2230
2240
2250
2260 UDU $28,13,22,39,21$
2270
2280
2290 riEM＊＊＊Lane Layouts＊＊＊
2300
2310 DATA AAAALLLLAAAAAALLLLAAAAAALLLA
2320 DATA AAAMNAAAAAAMNAAAMNAAAAAAMNAA
2330 DATA AAAAAAALLLAAAAAALLLAAAAAALLL
2340 DATA LLLAAAAAALLLLIAAAAAAALLLLLAAAA
2350 DATA EEEEEEETKEEEEEEEEEFKKEEEEEEEEEE：



390 DNTA CDD＠e＠＠e＠CODDeee巳eせCDDDゃゃゃゃ
2400
2410 KEM＊＊＊Multi－Coloured Character Definitions＊x＊
2420
2430 DATA 0000000000000000,0000000000000000
2440 DATA 0000000000000000,0000000000000000
2450 DATA 3030303030303030,3030303030303030
C460 DATA 3030303030303030,3030303030303030
2470 DATA OCOCOCOCOCOCOCOE，OCOCOCOCOCOCOCOC
2． 480 DATA OCOCOCOCOCOCOCOC，OCOCOCOCOCOCOCOC
2490 DATA $0000050505050000,000 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{~F} 0 \mathrm{~F} 00$
2500 DATA DOOF $2 F 3 F$ SF $3 F$ OF $00,0015153 F 3 F 151500$
2510 DATA 3F $3 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{E} 37373 \mathrm{E} 3 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{~F}, 3 \mathrm{E} 373 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 3F 3 F 373 E 2520 DATA ЗF 3F 3E 3D 3 D 3 E 3F 3F，ЗE 3 D ЗF 3 F 3F 3 F 3 D 3E 2530 DATA $002 A 2 A 3 F 3 F 2 A 2 A 00,000 F 3 F 3 F 3 F 3 F 0 F 00$ 2540 DAIA $000 F 3 F 3 F 3 F 3 F O F O O, 00000$ AOAOAOAOOOO 2550 DATA 3D 3 E 3F 3F 3F 3F 3E 3D，3F 3F 3D 3E 3E 3D 3F 3F
 2570 DATA 0000000000000000,0100103030100001 2580 DATA 0320303030302003,0000303030300000 2590 DATA 0000303535300000,0310303030301003 2600 DATA 0200202020200002,0000000000000000 2600 520 DATA ODOC343434343CDD，003C3C3C3C3C3CD 2630 DATA 003C383838383C00，003C3C3C3C3C3C0
2640 DATA $000 A 282828280 A 00,0000000000000000$
2650 DATA OCODODOFODODOCOC，OF $180 F 27 O F 1 E O F O D$
2660 DATA OEOF OF 1 EOF OF OEOE，OCOEOEOEOEOCOCOC
2670 DATA 3000040000000000,0000001000080000
2680 DATA 1800000000000830,3000000800000030
2690 DATA 3030303030303030,3030200 COC．203030
2700 DATA 2430180C0E183024，18240DOCOCOC2418
2710 DATA $300 \mathrm{COCOCOCODOC30}, 24180 \mathrm{DOCOCOC1824}$
$2720^{\circ}$ DATA 1830301818303018，3030303030303030 2730 DATA $3035303830303530,3430240 \mathrm{COC} 243030$

## 2740 DATA $3030180 E 0 C 183038,303 A 303034303$ A3

## Listing 1．The initial FROGLET program．

2000 ON ERRROR UDU 22，7：PRINT＂．．＂＂O．K．＂＇：END
2010 DIM Ftr\％（8），Vel\％（B），Lane\％（10），Player\＄（10），Score\％（10）
2020 FOR I\％＝0 TO 8：READ Vel\％（I\％）：NEXT
2030 FOR $I \%=0$ TO 10：READ Lane\％（I\％）：NEXT
2040
3000 MODE 7：HIMEM＝82C00：UDU 23；8202；0；0；0；
3010 Titles $=$ CHF $\$(130)+$ CHK $\$(136)+$ CHR $\$(141)+{ }^{\prime \prime}$ FROGLET ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
3020 FKINT TAE（11，9）TitlesTAB（11）Titles
3030 FFX 15，1
3040 F＇RINT TAE（4，18）CHR\＄（134）＂Press any key to start game＂
3050 SOUND $3,2,0,1: G \%=$ GET
3060
4000 MODE 2：HIMEM $=82 C 00$
4010 UDU $23 ; 8202 ; 0 ; 0 ; 0 ; 19,9,7 ; 0 ; 19,15,7 ; 0 ;$
4020 Score $\%=0$
4030 FOR Turn $\%=1$ TO 3
4040 Screen $\%=0$
4050 REPEAT
4060 FROCsetup
4070 REFEAT
4080 FOR $I \%=0$ TO 10
$4090 \quad L \%=$ Larie $\%(I \%$ ）
4100 IF ADVAL $(-7)=15$ PKOCturie
$4110 \quad \operatorname{Ftr} \%(\mathrm{~L} \%)=(\mathrm{Ftr} \%(\mathrm{~L} \%)+\mathrm{Ve} 1 \%(\mathrm{~L} \%)+28)$ MOD 28
4120 F．ROClane（L\％）
$4130 \quad$ Time\％＝TIME＋ $6-2 *$ Screen \％
4140 REF EAT UNTIL TIME $>$ Time\％
4150 IF $\mathrm{L} \%=y \%$ FFOCfly
4160 IF $L \%=Y \%$ FROCfrog
4170 IF Erid\％＝0 AND（L\％MOD 2）PROCMOVE

4180
4190
4200
4210
4220
4220
4230
4240
4240
5000
5010 fFOC 2 ：
5020 COLOUR 6：FRINT TAE（3，27）＂Another GIme？＂
5030 IF（ 95 AND GET）$=78$ AEORT ELSE 4000
5040
6000 DEF PROCtable
6010 IF Score\％Score\％（10）GUTO 6140
6020 COLOUR 6：PRINT TAE（1，13）＂What is your name？＂
6030 COLUUF 7：INFUT TAE（6，16）Flayer\＄
6040 IF LEN（Flayer $\$$ ） 13 GOTO 6070
6050 COLOUR 9：PRINT TAE $(2,19)$＂Sorry－Too long＂
6060 FROCOOPS：K9\％＝INKEY（250）：CLS：GOTD 6020
6070 CLS：Rank $Z=11$
5080 KEFFAT Rark \％＝Fiank \％－
6090 UNTIL Rank \％＝1 OF Score\％（kark $\%$－1）\％Score\％
6100 FOR I\％$=10$ TO Rarik $\%+1$ STEP－ 1


## 6120 NEXT

6130 F＇layer $\$($ kank $\%$ ）$=$ F＇layer $\$:$ Score\％（kank\％）$=$ Score
6140 UDU 23：8202；0；0：0；
6150 COLOUR 10：FRINT TAE（4，2）＂Eest Scores＂．
6160 CCOL $0,10:$ MOUE 240，920：DFAW 960,920
G170 FOK I\％$=1$ TO 10
180 COE OUR（I\％MOD 7）+1
6190 FRINT：I\％：TAE（3）：Player\＄（I\％）；

6200 FRIN
6220 ENDFROC
6250
TOUU DEF FROCMOVE
$7010 \mathrm{GZ}=127$ AND INKEY（0）
7020 ． LF G\％＜8 OF G\％ 11 ENDFROC
7030 SOUND $3,2,0,1$
7040 ＊FX 15，1
$7050 \times=x \%: x \%=x \%+(G \%=8)-(6 \%=9)$
$7060 \quad Y=Y \%: Y \%=Y \%+(G \%=10)-(\mathrm{C} \%=11): I F \quad Y \%<-1 \quad Y \%=-1: G \%=9$
7070 F＇ROC1ane（ $y$ ）
7030 Frimcheck
7090 IF End\％ENDFROC
7100 IF $Y \%=9$ FRDCbase：ENDFROC

7120 Scare\％＝5core\％＋Etornis\％
7130 F＇ROCscore
7140 ENDFEKOC
7150
150
3000 DEF FFoctime
0010 FRoEcheck．
B020 6COL $0,2:$ MOVE $320,64:$ DRAW 320＋TIME／13．38，64
9030 ENDFFRC：
8040
0000 DEF FFROCscore
9010 COLOUR 131：COLOUR 0
9020 PRTNT TAE（14，3）；RIGHT\＄（＂0000＂＋STR事（Score\％），5）
9030 ENDFFROC
9040
10000 DEF FROCfrog
10010 If $Y \%$ \％ $\mathrm{X} \%=\mathrm{X} \%-\mathrm{Ve}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{l} \%(\mathrm{Y} \%)$
10020 Prochneck
10030 ENDFROC
10040
11000 DEF PROC1ane（L\％）
11010 IF L $\%$ CO UDU $17,130,31,0,26:$ PRINT SFC（20）：ENDFROC
11020 ： $870=820 \mathrm{CO} 0-\mathrm{L} \% \times 830+\mathrm{Ftr} \%(\mathrm{~L} \%)$
11030 ： $872=86$ COO $0-\mathrm{L} \% \times 8500:$ CALLL $\& 2 C 00$
11040 ENDFFKOC
11050
12000 DEF FROCDase
12010 FROClane（日）
$120: 20$ Frac $\%=$ Frog $\%+1:$ IF Frog $\%=4$ EridZ＝TKUE
12030 VDU $17,130,17+9,31, x \%, 6,48+$ Frog $\%$
12040 Y \％＝－1；Score\％$\%$ Score $\%+500 *($ Screen $Z+1$ ）：Procscore
12050 UDU $17,15,17,130,31, x \%, 26,224$
12060 SOUND 3，3，0，20
12070 ENDFFOC
12080
13000 DEF FROCcheck
13010 F＇\％FFOINT $(64 * X \%+32,64 * Y \%+240)$
13020 Q\％＝FOINT $(64 * X Z+96.64 * Y \%+240): 0 \%=(F \%=3 \quad$ OR $Q \%=3)$
AND（ $Y \%=7$ ）
13030 TF P\％$=13$ PFOCOUIP
13040 VDU $5,18,0,15,31, \times 7,24-Y \% * 2,224,4$
13050 IF TIME 12000 FROCmsa（＂Time＇s Up＂，2）：Score\％＝ Score\％＋250：G0T0 13150
13060 IF PZ＝0 OR F\％＝2 OR F\％$=13$ OR F\％＝15 ENDFROC
$130 \%$ IF F\％ 0 PROCMSg（＂You Went Off Screen＂，0）：PRoCdive： FROCOOPS：GOTO 13150
13080 IF Y\％FA FROCmsg（＂You Got Run Over＂，0）
13090 IF $Y \%=4$ F＇ROCMSG（＂You Hit A Tree＂，0）
13100 IF F\％\％＝9 F＇Kocmse（＂You Can＇t Do That！！＂， 0 ）
13110 IF $\mathrm{F} \% \%$ FROCMSB＂YOU Can＇t Do That！
13120 IF $Q \%$ F FROCMSg（＂The Turtle＇s Dived＇
13120 IF $Q \% 0$ FKOCMSg（＂The Turtle＇s Dived＂，0）：PROCdive 13130 IF $Y \%=9$ Frocmsg（＂You Hit the Cliff＂，0）：PROCoops： PROCdive
13140 Frocmsge（＂Your Frog Fell In＂，0）：PROCsplosh
13150 FROCscore：FROCfin：K9\％－INKEY（110）

13160 Encidz＝TRUE：I\％＝10
13170 ENDFFOC
13190
14000 DEF FROCMSQ（X $\$$ ， X$)$
$140: 10$ UDU $17,130,17,4,31,0,28$
14020 FFFINT SFC（10－LEN（X 3$) / 2)$ X SPC（20－FOS）
14030 ＊FX 15,1
14040 K $9 \%=$ INK＇EY（ $100 \times \mathrm{x}$ ）
14050 ENDFROC
14060
15000 DEF FFROCsetup
15010 UDU $28,0,24,19,18,17,128,12$
150：2 UDU 24，0；784；1279：1023：18；131，16，24，0：528；1279； 783：18：132，16
15030 VOU 24，0；404；1279；529；18：130．26，24，0；0；1279：207； 18；130，16，26
15040 UDU $17,130,17,8,31,6$ ， $1:$ FRINT＂FFNOGLETT
15050 UDU 17，131，17，0，31，8，3：FRRINT＂Score＂
15060 UDU 17，130，17，4，31，0，30：PRINT＂Time＂
15070 UDU $17,130,17,15,31,9,26,224,17,131,17,2$
15030 FOK I\％＝TUTri\％TO 3：UDU 31，2＊I\％－1，3，224：NEXT
15090 FROCscare
15100 GCOL 0，7：MOVE 0，335！PLDT 21，1280，335
15110 GCOL 0，0：MOUE 320．64：DRAW 1216．64
15120 GCOL 0，4：MOVE 1216，80：DFAH 1216，4日：MOVE 320，
46：DRAW 1216，4日
15130 FOR $1 \%=320$ TO 1216 STEF 56
15140 MOVE $\mathrm{I} \%, 48:$ DRAW $\mathrm{I} \%, 40$
$151: 50$ NEXT
15160 UDU 24，0；0；1279；850；18：2
15170 FOR I\％＝160 TO 1120 STEF 32
15180 MOVE I\％－64，784：MOVE I\％＋64，784：FLLOT 85，1\％， 890
15190 NEXT
15200 End\％＝0：Froc\％＝0：3creen\％＝Screen\％$\%$
$15210 \mathrm{X} \%=9: Y \%=-1: \times \%=9: 4 \%=6$
15220 TIME $=0$ ：RESTORE 24000
15230 FOF $I \%=0$ TD $8: P \operatorname{tr} \%(I \%)=F N D(28): N E X T$
15240 FFOCMSg（MID\＄（＂FirstSecond Third＂，Turri\％＊＊－5，©）＋＂ Thrri＂，0）
15250 ENDFFOC
15260
16000 DEF FROCfly
16010 IF Froa\％＜3 ENDFROC
16020 UDU 5,$18 ; 13,31, \times \%, 24-2 * 4 \%, 225,4$
16030 SOUND $16,-10,7,25$
16040 IF FND（ $b$ ） 11 ENDFFROC
$16050 \times Z=(\times \%+2 *$ FND $(3)+16) \quad$ MOD 20
$130604 \%=5+((4 \%+$ RND $(2)+1)$ MOD 4）
16070 ENDFROC
16080
17000 DEF FROCtune
17010 FEEAD SEDOO
17020 FOR $\mathrm{J} \%=0$ TO 9 STEP 2
17030 Freq $\%=4 *(?(8 \mathrm{D} 00+\mathrm{J} \%)-48): L e n \%=3 *(2(\mathrm{KDO} 1+J \%)$ 413）
17040 TF Freqk 5OUND 2，1 r
17040 IF Frea\％SOUND 2，1，Freq\％，Len\％ELSE SOUNB
2，0，0，Len\％
17050 NEXT
17060 IF $38009=52$ RESTORE 24000
17070 ENDFROC
17080
18000 DEF FROCsplosh
19010 FOR $3 \%=17$ TO $30:$ SOUND $0, J \%, 5,3:$ NEXT：SOUND $0,31,5,20$ 18020 ENDFFOC
18030
15000 DEF FROCdive
19010 SOUND 3，4，32，10
19010 SOUND $3,4,32,1$
$19020 \mathrm{KG} \mathrm{\%}=$ INKEY（100）
19030 ENDFFOC
19040
20000 DEF FROCOOPS
20010 SOUND $0,-15,3,25$
20020 FOR I $\%=144$ TO 100 STEF -1
20030 SOUND $1,0,1 \%, 1$
20040 NEXT
20050 ENDFROC
20060
20060
21000 DEF FFRGCfin
21010 RESTORE 25000
21020 FROCtune：FROCture
21030 ENDFFOC
21040
22000 DEF FROCgulp
22010 Scare $=$ Score＋750：prucscare
22020 SOUND $3,17,96,3: S 04 N D$ 3，18，0，5
$22030 \times \%=15 * \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{ND}}(2)-13: 4 \%=5$
22040 ENDPFOC
22050
23000 DATA $1,1,-1,-1,0,-1,-1,1,-1$
23010 DATA $0,6,3,6,1,4,7,2,6,1,5$
23020
24000 DATA ：171320032，0031517181，：200：200：2，72＜200＜200
24010 DATA $3: 1<3: 11,1 ? 1 \mathrm{A1C6} 71,: 1 ? 6: 171: 2,00: 2527236$
24020 DATA $00: 2 ? 2 C 2 A 2, ? 2<2442 A 6,<2 A 6: 292 C 2, A 2 ? 2<2 \geqslant 273$
24030 DATA $1: 272 ? 272,0072547236,72568272: 2, C 3 ? 1 A 2 ? 472$
24040 DATA $3672568272,: 2 C 5 ? 1 A 2 ? 4$.
24050
24060 DATA O872； $100 ; 1,=2 ; 4723200$
Listing 2．The main routines are
provided by the second Froglet
program．


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Never ones to let a good idea go to waste, Sharp have introduced their new PC-1251 hand-held computer. For size it could almost out-Epson the Epson!

When Sharp first introduced their PC- 1211 hand-held computer I subjected the review machine to several months of testing in just about every location I could think of. It performed flawlessly, even if a little slower than my usual machine. The only real drawback with the system was that, even with the optional printer attached, there was no way to store programs unless you also carried a cassette recorder of some sort with you. The second hand-held system from Sharp, the bigger and faster

PC-1500, exhibited the same 'failing' although in this case the system did allow you to plug in extra memory and, therefore, hold bigger programs in the machine (or, of course, several smaller ones)

The obvious answer was to incorporate some sort of mass storage device into the cradle that held the printer and this is precisely what Sharp have done with their replacement for the PC-1211, the PC-1251. Officially shown for the first time at the Which Computer Show in January I was lucky enough to have
got my hands on one a little early and tried it out over Christmas and the first weeks of the New Year.

## THE FIRST SHOCK

The system arrived a matter of days after our review Epson and, on the most basic of levels, a comparison can actually be made between the two! While the HX- 20 will grace the desk of any executive I suspect that the technicians, engineers and research staff of his company might actually go for the Sharp. The whole

lot packs into a neat brown case some 330 mm by 160 mm by 55 mm ; manuals, power supply and all. The PC- 1251 itself is a mere 134 mm by 70 mm by 12 mm , extending to 205 mm by 150 mm by 24 mm when clipped into the printer and cassette module

The keyboard and display follow the established format of a miniaturised QWERTY layout plus numeric keypad and a single line display of 24 characters in a LCD strip. Indeed, the only major changes from the traditions set ur: by its two predecessors are that the ON/OFF and MODE buttons have been replaced by a slider switch to the right of the LCD strip.

This is one of the weaker points in the design as it is a little fiddly to use. The size of the individual keys on the alpha keyboards is, to say the least, tiny; each measures some 3.5 mm square but they are usable and the interkey spacing is good enough to prevent double keying unless you happen to posess fingers like Mr Walls' excellent sausages! The numeric pad keys are bigger allowing the device to be used in calculator mode for those simple calculations.

One extra feature, not previous. ly encountered on a Sharp machine, has been added and this is a contrast control. A similar knob featured on the Casio FX-702P I tested some while ago and I'm afraid that, once again, I found it of limited use. This control is situated on the right-hand side of the PC-1251, just below the equally fiddly slider switch - still ] suppose if you are going to make mistakes you might as well put them all together! On the left-hand side of the case is the 11-way socket that connects the system into the printer/microcassette module. The underside holds little except the two screws which allow you access to the battery compartment and the All Reset button. Ihis latter has been a feature of all the Sharp hand-helds and is intended to allow the student to have his memory erased before entering an exam room!

## DON'T DO IT

Gaining access to the interior of the machine is simple, just unscrew the two miniature crossheads and the base plate can be carefully lifted up to get at the battery compartment This holds two 3 V Lithium cells which should give some 300 hours of use on their own; the PC-1251 will also take power from the printer cassette module which will extend the life of the internal batteries considerably. At this point you may be tempted despite the manufacturer's warnings, to explore further. Take it from someone who knows better DONT!

From the front to the back the case is made up of a number of layers, each of which has to be very precisely aligned with the next in order for the whole to operate cor rectly. The first layer is the keyboard membrane, a rubber sheet with a raised dimple that sits under each key of the keyboard. When any key is pressed this dimple flattens so that the conductive dot on the underside of the dimple is pressed against a set of gold 'finger' contacts on the main PCB

The main PCB holds the LCD display, two large ICs and a mere sprinkling of other components. Quite what each device is I cannot say as the part numbers seem to bear no relationship to anything I've met before but at a guess I'd say that one of them looked after the main processing and the other was a specialised LCD controller - there is not a lot else they could be really! With all the tiny keys carefully replaced under their rubber sheet and the main PCB re-instated (carefully turns case over to make sure that the keyboard still makes sense) we are left with the problem of how to connect the lower PCB to the smaller one at the top. The only wires in evidence are the pair that connect to the piezo 'loudspeaker' so how the heck do those boards connect to one another? By now one is beginning to panic ever so slightly. Visions of having to contact the
awfully nice people in Manchester and explain that one has had a slight accident with their new baby keep coming to mind but a third search through the few remaining components reveals that what I had previously thought to be a piece of rubber packing was in fact a very clever ribbon connector. Imagine, if you will, a piece of clear flexible plastic about 3 mm square and 25 mm long. Now insert conductive fibres through the block from one side to another, just like the wires in a ribbon cable but much finer. This block is now gently compressed between the gold plated edge connectors of the two main circuit boards and carries the various signals between them. The power is carried by a gold spring at each end of the block and that's it

With that problem solved the rest of the system was re-assembled and is still giving perfect service. That second PCB which gave all the problems holds just three ICs, as far as I can tell two are RAMs and the other is a ROM but this doesn't explain how the PC- 1251 looks after its I/O functions. I suspect that either the main CPU has an on-board I/O port or, less likely, all the necessary decoding etc is done in the printer cassette module

## THE MAJOR PART

By far the biggest part of the system is the printer/cassette module, yet even this is small by everyone else's standards. Once again the insides are best left well alone and, as the unit is Ni -Cad powered you have no need to poke about under the lid anyway! Apart from the microcassette mechanism - exactly the same as used on the Epson HX- 20 and probably the same as those used in dictating machines - and the 22 column thermal printer the rest of the insides are taken up by a four cell Ni -Cad pack and a small PCB. This latter carries both the electronics to drive the printer and microcassette and the charging circuitry for the Ni-Cads. There is one large IC and three other quite ordinary ones which re-inforces the thecry that the CPU handles the 1/O. However, there are two mysteries remaining. The first is moderately easy to solve in that the only thing the un-documented ninepin connector at the back could be used for is interfacing the PC-1251 to a larger system although no-one is saying much about that yet. The other intriguing little cover is slightly harder to spot, it is located at the very back of the platform the PC-1251 sits on so you never really notice it. It covers absolutely nothing, it doesn't even give access

| Benchmark | Sharp PC-1251 | Sharp PC-1211 | VIC-20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BM1 | 42.7 | 229.6 | 1.1 |
| BM2 | 71.6 | 321.2 | 8.0 |
| BM3 | 164.5 | 58.4 | 1.2 |
| BM4 | 169.4 | 581.7 | 16.8 |
| BM5 | 200.3 | 723.0 | 18.1 |
| BM6 | 433.1 | $* * * *$ | 25 |
| BM7 | 583.3 | $\star * * *$ | 41.4 |
| BM8 | 98.8 | 192.0 | 9.8 |

Table 1. The Benchmark test results. Those on the PC-1211 column marked ***.* cannot be run as there is no DIM facility in its BASIC.
to anything on the PCB, so its purpose or future potential is really anybody's guess.

The microcassette happily saved all the programs and data files I gave it and the tacility to use a second tape recorder also worked fine - the reason for this will become apparent shortly. Sadly the thermal printer didn't really come up to scratch and consistently gave a rather faint output. It is, however, much quieter than the old impact device supplied with the PC-1211. I tried different paper rolls in case the damp had got at them - perennial problem with both thermal and electrostatic printers - but to no avail. The output is still readable, it just could be better.

## OF BASIC INCOMPATIBILITIES

Sharp have always been better than most in making sure that the bulk of programs written for one of their machines will operate on any others of the same type, they even managed to make the MZ-80A and the PC- 1500 share a common core of both instructions and, interestingly, error messages. So, as the PC-1251 is a replacement for the now outdated PC-1211 it should come as no particular surprise to find that they are, broadly speaking, compatible. A whole section of the manual is given over the detailing the alterations you wil need to make to get listings from a PC-1211 directly into the new machine. This is the reason that they provide a single audio input jack on the module - you cannot save programs externally, only load them. It is also interesting to note that if you used a microcassette it wouldn't work! This is because the internal system is digitally encoded and not based on the normal audio tones

In general the BASIC is identical to that available on the PC- 1500 with the exception of the graphics commands used by the pen plotter. Nowhere does it state that programs from a PC-1500 can be loaded into the PC-1251 although a comparison chart is given in the manual. My PC-1500 was not available at the time I had the
review machine so I was unable to try it out, perhaps someone out there knows?

Overall the language is unremarkable, it has everything a good Microsoft-type BASIC should within the constraints of a machine with limited variable space. I won't go into the problems of coping with a basic 26 variables aqain as this has been more than adequately covered in previous reviews of pocket and hand-held machines. Suffice it to say that if you are careful in your approach it is no problem, after all you will only be writing programs of around 3 K !

## SO, WHAT'S IT LIKE?

I was desperately trying to find a machine to directly compare against the PC-1251 which wasn't a handheld and then one of my colleagues happened to walk in and ask where the VIC- 20 had been hidden. There, in one chance remark, was the answer. Put at the most fundamental level the PC-1251 has the same operational parameters as the VIC-20; they both have about 3K of usable memory, a BASIC interpreter, the capability to drive a dedicated printer and they both have very restricted display facilities. As for processing speed, well Table 1 tells the story here and the reasons should be fairly obvious in that CMOS processors tend to run slower than the more usual NMOS devices. The PC-1251 is quicker than its older brother for the simple reason that it uses an eight-bit processor rather than a four-bit one.

In use my only criticisms are
that the main slider switch is awkward and fiddly and that the keys are about as small as it is humanly possible to get. However, no-one makes any claims that the keyboard will be used for touch typing contests. (Sharp thoughtfully provide a typing tutor program as one of the examples on the demo tape to allow new users to gain keyboard familiarity.) Sharp's manuals are better than many but still suffer from inept translation at times. All the information is there, although not really in the form that a beginner could cope with. Mind you, the sort of person who buys one of these is likely to have the motivation to make that problem disappear as I suspect that, once again, the main market will be people who might have considered a programmable calculator rather than a personal computer

## IN THE END

Despite my very best efforts to render the system into its various component parts and then reassemble them the PC. 1251 operated flawlessly. Only time will tell if it stands up as well as the ever faithful PC-1211, I see no reason why it shouldn't. The addition of a cassette mechanism to the printer module for program storage and the inherent compatability between the various Sharp machines make their latest offering more interesting than the Casio alternatives - although the latter have gone some way towards improving their calculator image by changing to a QWERTY style keyboard.

By no stretch of the imagination would anyone claim it to be in the same league as the Hewlett-Packard machine but for a potential programmable calculator user it offers a very attractive package indeed. Besides, you'll learn more about good programming with one of these than you will with almost anything else. You can do an awful lot with 3K, if you try hard enough and obey the basic rules.
FACTSHEET
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ROM
RAM
Language
Keyboard

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Cassette
I/O
Options
Cost
Supplier

Sharp PC-1251 CMOS 8-bit

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## VVLLEY

## A selection of the best of our readers suggestions for extending the scope of our Valley adventure.



0ver the past year we have received many letters, telephone calls and even enjoyed long and interesting discussions with readers who have implemented The Valley game on their computers. (For those of you wondering what the fuss is about, The Valley was a multi-system 16K graphic adventure game we published in April last year.) The upshot of all these conversations has been that, as interest in the game is so intense, we decided to collect together all the best suggestions that our gallant adventurers had made and publish them for the rest of you to incorporate into your own versions.

The programming conventions employed by the original version apply here, CT standards are used for any graphics etc, and with the exception of the BBC machine all the line numbering will correspond too. Hopefully this will inspire other Valley adventurers to submit their suggestions for extra spells,
scenarios etc
For those of you coming across the game for the first time and wishing to obtain a copy of the original article for reference we have reprinted the 16 pages of listing and explanation and this is available from our 145 Charing Cross Road address for $£ 1.95$ inclusive. Please mark your orders 'Valley Reprint' and make cheques etc payable to ASP Ltd. Versions of the game for most of the popular micros are available on tape and disc, see the order form on page xx.

## SPELLING IT OUT

## Brian Dick

Ihave recently programmed The Valley into my TRS 80 Model 1. I was interested to learn that other readers have used CHR\$ (149) for the lake instead of CHR \$ (191). Originally I too opted for the
former, but I feel that the latter gives a better graphical representation of the lake

For those who wish to change their lakes back to 191s the modification is:

1) Change all 149 s to 191 s in lines 2170, 3030, 9000, 12080-12140
2) Insert line 2121:
$2121 \begin{gathered}\text { If } \\ \mathrm{VV}=191\end{gathered}$ OR $\mathrm{S}=3$ THEN VV=91 ELSE
3) Change line 2130 to:

| $2130 \begin{array}{l}\text { IF Q1-VV OR Q1-91 THEN TN-TN-1: } \\ \text { GOTO } 2030\end{array}$ |
| :--- |

If desired the graphics symbols representing the swamps, woods and the Tower in the Valley scenario can be changed. The swamps can be represented by cursors, the woods by up arrows and the Tower by a plus sign. They are still, I'm afraid, a little crude compared to the PET version, but Tandy owners should be pleased with this minor improvement.
$21160=79: Q 1=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{W}):$ IF Q1-32 THEN 2198
2111 IP $\mathrm{S}=1$ THEN IF $01=43$ OR $Q 1=45$
2112 IF $\quad 1=86$ OR $Q 1=89$ THEN 9988

1) Change line 2110 to:

2) Insert the following lines:

2111 IF $\mathrm{S}=1$ THEN IF Q1 $=43$ OR Q1=45 OR Q1= 91
THEN 9000
112 THEN 9日øø
2112 IF $01=86$ OR $01=89$ THEN $9 \varnothing 日 \varnothing$
3) Delete line 2140.
4) Change all 87's to 91's and all 84's to 43's and all 83's to 45's in lines 9170-9200, 10280-10300. I have added three new spells in my version of The Valley. The keys used for some of the original spells have been changed and the new arrangement is:

1) Sleep Spell
2) Magic Missile
3) Psi-Lance
4) Spell of Invisibility
5) Dispel Evil
6) Crispit

These spells, together with another idea which I have incorporated in my version, are explained in the following episode in the story

"I, Alarian the Wizard, fear that too few of those who enter The Valley ever return... Vounim is becoming too powerful. As he increases in power, I gradually become weaker
"It is because of this that I have called on my half-brother, Dantor, to help us in our continuing quest for the recovery of the Helm of Evanna. With his help I can teach you three new spells. If you use them wisely you should survive the perils which lurk in The Valley.
＂The first of these spells enables you to use magic missiles If you are experienced in using them they can be deadly，but to the novice they are of little use in combat．
＂The second is the spell of invisibility，which enables you to deceive the eyes of most monsters and thus escape unharmed if， when weak，you encounter an evil Dragon or the like！After using a Psi－Lance，this spell will seldom fail．
＂The third spell enables the user to dispel the evils of Vounim！ Unfortunately the forces of evil in the forests and swamps are too great to dispel
＇As you may know，Dantor is the only wizard who holds the secret of the magical lightning which，on striking a living being， can act as a magical aura and will restore power when one is weak． However，Dantor has always had a lust for gold and precious stones． Only if he is rewarded with treasure to the value of 1000 gold pieces will he help you．Do not call on him unless you have enough treasure！You will be in enough danger in The Valley without having to deal with Dantor＇s wrath！ Now go into The Valley and may you return with the Helm of Evanna！＂

## THE NEW SPELLS

In the following routines，I have used PRINT D\＄and PRINT SP\＄
Tandy users should be able to change this to make it compatible with their versions of The Valley． PET users should bear in mind that RND $(0)$ is the Tandy equivalent of RND（TI）and that，on the Tandy， semi－colons follow all messages to prevent Line Feeds．Some guide－ lines to aid in the graphics conversions for other computers are given below：

## Code Represents

143 symbol（a small block on the Tandy）representing the blinding light when evil is being dispelled and Dantor＇s magical lightning． symbol（a 0 on the Tandy） representing both your character and Dantor．

[^2]DAMAGE ：, ELLSE PRINT＂CREATURE CAUSING＂；D；＂DAMAGE．．．＂ 5660 MS $=$ MS－D：IF MS $<=$ THEN MS $=8:$ GOTO 5688
5688 DF＝97：GOSUB 36098：PRINT DS；＂THE BEAST LIES DEAD AT YOUR FEET．＂；：EX＝EX＋U：CP＝0： $\mathrm{SC}=1:$ RETURN
$36145 \mathrm{RT}=$ INT（ $6.867 *(E X+T S / 3) * 0.5+$ LOG（EX）
45010 （ $\left.\left.(T N+1)^{-1} .5\right)\right)$ ）：IF RTP 28 THEN RT＝28
The Magic Missile spell．

```
5690 IF EX<3000 OR PS<60 THEN SC=4:RETURN
5780 C=C-11:IF C<=8 THEN SC=5:RETURN
S% PNC-1NT DS;"MAY YOUR EYES DECEIVE YOU AND
5711 IF RND (g)>日.4 AND N>15 THEN DF=175:
572g GOSUB 36800:SC=6:RETURN
5728 SS=PEEK (M):RR=01:GOSUB 68119:DF=155;
5738 PRINT 368, -
5730 PRINT DS;*THE CREATURE LEAVES, PUZZLED.*;
    DF=50:CF=g:GOSUB 36808:RR=SS:SS=Q1:GOSUB
60119 AA=9:TT=45B:REM ** SPECIAL EFFECTS ROUTINE
68128 FOR TT=8 TO TT-28
60121 POKE MM,SS:NEXT TT:POR TT=0 TO TT-20:
60122 IF AA<>@ THEN 60120
60123 RETURN
```

Make yourself invisible.
5740 IF EX<400ø THEN SC=4:RETURN
5745 IF $S=2$ OR $S=3$ THEN PRINT DS; *THE PORCES
OF EVIL ARE TOO STRONG HERE. " $2: S C=2$;
$5759 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-18$ :IF $\mathrm{C}<=$ § THEN $\mathrm{SC}=5$ : RETUR
5768 PRINT DS; *WITH THE POWER OF MY MIND MAY
I DISPEL THIS EVIL...': $:$ DF=148:
5778 IF RND ( 9 ) < 6.3 THEN SC=6:RETURN
5788 PRINT DS: "A BLINDING LIGHT CONSUMES THE
MONSTER AND THEN SLOWLY FADES AWAY...
SS=PEEK (M):RR=143:GOSUB 68119:RR=SS:
SS=143:GOSUB 68119
How to Dispell Evil.

## SUMMONING AID

To call on Dantor，the player must type＇$C^{\prime}$＇in response to the question，＇Which way？＇

2061 IF GCS＝＂C＂THEN GOTO 68124
60124 PRINT SPS；DS：：PRINT DS；＂DANTOR MATERIALISES．．．＂；：CC＝PEEK（M）：SS＝CC GOSUB 36808
60125 IF TS $\langle>$ THEN 68129 ELSE PRINT DS；＂THOU HAST NO TREASURE！DANTOR IS ANGRYI：： DF＝95：DLS＝＂W＂：GOSUB 36880：
60126 IF CS＞18 THEN CS＝CS－18 ELSE CS＝1
60127 IF PS＞16 THEN PS＝PS－16 ELSE PS＝1
60128 GOTO 60134
 TREASURE FOR DANTOR HAST THOU：＂；：DF＝99：
 YOUR TRE
IF CS＜38 T
68131 IF CS $<38$ THEN CS $=36$
$60132 \quad \mathrm{C}=288$
60133 TS＝TS－1000：PRINT DS；＊A FLASH OF LIGHTNINC STRIKES YOUR BODY：＂； 5 SS $=48: R R=143$ ：GOSUB 60119：SS＝RR：RR＝48：GOSUB 60119：DF－28：GOSU
$60134 \begin{aligned} & \text { SS }=48 \\ & \end{aligned}$
DEMATERIALISES！：：GOSUB 6®119：DF＝28：GOSU 36ө98：GOTO 281

## RINGING THE CHANGES

Dave Williams

Being both an adventurer in The Valley and a fan of Tolkein＇s Lord of the Rings，it seemed to me unfair that Frodo Baggins could put on his ring and become invisible whereas I was left to the tender mercies of a random number generator to avoid monsters

I have，therefore，added a few lines to the program to give an extra find－a ring of power－ which can be found after the Amulet but before the Helm and gives the player the option to attack or retreat from any monster
with a psi power of less than 25 ；or any other number for those braver or more cowardly than I．In my version，the ring $\mathrm{T}(3)$ can be found in the Temple of Y＇Nagioth，but BEWARE．．．it slips off your finger if your stamina falls below 20！

I hope this may help the＇dolts＇ of Valley adventuring achieve successful completion of the game

```
108 DIM D(3),G(73),P(8),N(8),S(4),T(3)
1185 INPUT11,T(3)
2820 IF S=6 AND RN>ब.95 AND T(1)=6 AND T(2)=6
    AND T(3)=1 AND RT>25 THEN T(2)=1:
2835 IF S=5 AND
2835 IF S=5 AND RN>B.7 AND T(8)=1 THEN T(3)=1:
2885 PRINT DS;"(REV)YOU FIND THE RING OF POWER
2938 (OFF\*:GOTO 2938
2938TS TS T188*(T(B) +T(1)+T(2)+T(3)+FL
3489 REM ** CHARACTER'S COMBAT ROUTINE
3490 IF T(3)=1 AND N<25 THEN PRINT DS; (REV)
    ":DP=4B:DLS="D*:
IF C<20 AND T (3)=1 THEN PRINT DS;"[REV]
    THE RING SLIPS OFF[OFF]*:T(3)=0
50165 PRINT11,T(3)
55870 T(8)=8:T T(1)=8:T(3)=8:TS=8:CS=30:C=158:
PS=3e
```


## BBC CONVERSIONS

## M Stanger

Irecently converted your Valley game to run on my BBC Micro－ computer，an expanded Model A．Some of the changes made to your original listing are given here as they may be of interest to other BBC Micro users．

At first sight it might appear that one of the graphics modes would be best suited to this application，and indeed the original conversion was begun in Mode 5．However，though excellent graphics are available in this mode，the large size text proved difficult to use and，due to the amount of information to be displayed at any one time，this mode had to be abandoned．Modes 0 to 3 use large amounts of RAM to produce their high resolution graphics and consequently insuf． ficient space is left for the rest of the program．

The final choice was，there－ fore，Mode 7，and this also had the advantage of sufficient memory to allow future expansion of the program．The graphics are constructed from the Teletext graphics blocks which can be POKEd directly to the screen in the following way

The top left hand corner screen location is HIMEM．To move right or left，add or subtract 1，thus（HIMEM +1 ）is the location one position to the right of HIMEM．

To move vertically 40 must be added or subtracted for each line moved．The Valley scenario was drawn as follows．

16818 FOR X=HIMEM TO HIMEM+521 STEP 40: $2 \mathrm{X}=146$ :
1082 NOR $X=H 1 M E M+1$ TO HIMEM +521 STEP 40:
1 183 $\begin{aligned} & \text { TX }=255: N E X T \quad X \\ & \text { FOR } \\ & X=H I M E M+39\end{aligned}$ TO HIMEM +579 STEP 40 : $\mathrm{X}=255:$ NEXT $X$

(The line numbers correspond to the published listing.)

This POKEs the graphics codes directly to the screen and prints the Valley border

A routine was then developed to draw the random paths again POKEing graphic characters to the screen.

Other symbols can be POKEd directly using their ASCII code. For example:

```
10300 P(S(4))=ASC*T゙
OI:
143a6 ? (5 (4))=84
```

Extensive use was made of PEEK ing both printed and POKEd characters to determine the location of the player or 'tinds'

The movement routine was allocated to eight keys thus:


The original numbering was followed as far as possible but since the upper limit for line numbers on the BBC Micro is 32767 renumbering was necessary.

## STORING IT

The tape handling routine was rewritten to suit the machine as follows:

```
1098 X=OPENIN (J$)
1190 INPUTEX,P$....ETC
1210 CLOSE*X
```

also:

```
50878 X=OPENOUT (JS)
5008g PRINTIX,P$....ETC
5190 CLOSE x
```

The Anykey, Uniget and Combatget routines were rewritten to take advantage of the INKEY function This allows the use of:

## 

where Time is the time, in centiseconds, that the computer will wait for an input before proceeding. The following shows a practical example:

[^3]This avoids jumping out of a

FOR... NEXT loop when a key is pressed.

It was found necessary to alter line 36090 to allow the maximum psi strengths of the character types to agree with Table 2 (p.55). The new line reads:
 THEN PS=INT $(42 *(P 1+1) \wedge$ LOG $(P 1 * 8.5181)+75$

The game has proved very popular with my family all of whom have suggested improvements

The major change was to incorporate a choice of playing speed to allow the younger members of the family whose reading speed is not so quick to enjoy the game. This choice is contained in an instruction block which is incorporated into the early part of the program.

It is not suggested that my version is the ultimate in programs, but it has resulted in an exciting and popular game. Although conversion may at first sight seem a . daunting task, the end result is well worth the effort

## RESEARCHING VALLEY ERAPHICS

## Adrian Gothard

Some months ago I converted The Valley to run on an RML system and, as these are popular in many educational establishments I thought that you might like to pass on the following conversion hints to your readers Apart from the various graphics characters which had to be changed, see Table 1, alterations are generally minor and I have found the game no less enjoyable to play than does a friend who runs it on a PET

## CONVERTING POKES

The routine to convert the PETtype memory mapped screen to the RML's graphics display is slightly more convoluted, however, and bears closer examination. It proved easier in the end to substitute POKE M, GC with PLOT FNX(M) FNY(M), GC whenever a POKE appeared in the original listing The defined functions are generated as follows:

DEF FNX $(21)=($ INT $(80 * F N G(Z 1)-$ INT $($ FNG $(Z 1))))$
DEF $\operatorname{FNY}(Z 1)=($ INT $(59-3 * I N T(F N G(21)))$
DEF $\operatorname{FNG}(Z 1)=(Z 1-32768) / 48$
Some of your readers may find, as I did, that this works only intermittently because, I believe, of a bug in BASIC V 5.0 A. In this case I used a subroutine and substituted POKE M, GC with $\mathrm{Z} /=\mathrm{M}$ : GOSUB xxxx:PLOT X,Y,GC. The subroutine is as follows:
$x x x x \quad 21=(21-32768) / 40$ $\mathrm{x}=($ INT $(88 * 21-$ INT $(21)))$ $\mathrm{Y}=($ INT $(59-3 * I N$ ? $(21)))$ RETURN

## SPECTRUM'S MONSTER DISPLAY

## Kevin Hyman

For those of us fortunate enough to have both a ZX Spectrum and the ASP
Software tape of the Valley here are a couple of modifications. The first is to allow verification that a character has been saved on tape and is added in lines 9271-6:

9271 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO VERIFY THIS?":
9272 LET VS="YN":GO SUB 1508
9272 IF $\mathrm{I}=2$ THEN GO TH 9268 , CHECK THE LEADS
AND THEN PRESS ANY KEY. [9 SPC]IF VERIEICATION FAILS ENTEG [S SPC]'GO TO 92be' AND TRY AGAIN. =
9274 PAUSE
9275 PRINT FLASH 1;"START THE TAPE"
9276 VERIEY J\$ DATA $z!$
The second employs the three unused definable graphics characters to display the attacking monster on the square our hero was about to move onto. When it dies he moves forward, but if the retreat option was taken then he stays still and the monster is removed. Three types of monster are available, chosen to represent those with no legs - wights-, one or two pairs of legs - ogres and dragons et al. These are stored in lines 9950-70 and POKEd into graphics $Q, R$ and $S$ by changing line 210. Line 120 keeps the appropriate shape for each monster, the string has nineteen characters, graphics shifted SRRRR RRQSRSSQSSQRRS. Lines 2190 2200 prevent movement occurring if battle is about to commence, line 3185 displays the monster and lines 3875-3879 replace it with the good guy. Lines $3905-6$ handle any momentary cowardice during a retreat, lines 4260 and 4570 ensure the removal of a spelled or exhausted monster

Happy hunting, don't fight until you see the whites of their eyes.

```
9950 DATA 0,16,55,124,84,124,124,254
REM ** GHOST
9960 DaTx 28,28,52,127,93,93,85,28,
REM ** FIENDS
9970 DATA 0,0,111, 236,62,62,34,34:
219 FOR J=144 %O 162
120 DIM NS(19):LET N5*"SEE TEXT FOR GRAPKICS
    STRING"
2198 LET Y=W1:LET X=W2:GO SUB 1800
2196 REM ** SCREENS 
2196 LET PK=I:LET RF=RND COL; OVER 1,CHRS (Q)
2197 PRINT AT M1,M2; INK COL; OP\=R,33 THEN
LET M1=W1;LET M2=W2
199 PRINT AT M1,M2% OVER 1,CHRS (O)
2199 PRINT AT M1,M2; OVER I;CHRS(Q)
2220 IF RF<%.33 THEN GO TO 3900:
    REM ** MONSTER SELECT
```



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## \#FILE

## In a month where the world's biggest computer company went personal the Editor examines the probable consequences for the rest of us.

It's official, the Personal Com puter is no longer a dirty word conjuring up ideas of long haired young people playing zap the-alien until two in the morning Why? Well, when a company the size of IBM decides to finally dunk its feet firmly into the market the rest of the industry really has got to start to take the whole business very seriously indeed! It has been obvious that the time was going to come, the machine has been avail able in the US since late ' 81 and a fairly large number of 'grey im. ports were already available here but January 18 th was the day they tinally gave the word

As a well-kept secret the launch was really a fallure, the writing had been on the wall for months, but with their usual reluc tance to pre-announce anything IBM even refused to confirm the event some three days previously When the news broke, at the Which Computer Show, Europe found that not only had it inherited the machine but also the manufacturing as well: all the European PCs will be built at the IBM plant in Greenock. As a blow against the oft-reported jobs crisis caused by computerisation this will hardly scratch the surface of the local dole queues but it does show the seriousness with which IBM regard the European market, it's going to cost them some $£ 8$ million to expand the plant.

## THE HARD STUFF

The system is aimed directly at the small to medium sized busiress for stand-alone use or for other protes. sional users, it's certainly not going to be common in the domestic market with a price tag of $£ 2,080$ for the most basic system. What you are, in reality, paying the money for is the great deal of ex perience and back-up that you can call on, something that, for the businessman at least, is worth its weight in fivers. At last hell be able to walk into his local bank and say he wants to borrow a few
thousand to install a small com puter. Instead of being faced with a blank expression when he names 'brand X' as the system of his choice it is more than likely that the name of IBM will re-assure the money man that our businessman knows what he's up to. It might sound a little silly to you but, believe me, it happens like that

In return for the $£ 2,080$ (plus the ever present VAT) IBM will give you three boxes and a pile of manuals to read. The main box contains the 16 -bit CPU (an 8088) 64 K of RAM (expandable to 512 K ) single 160K disc drive (expandable to two 320 K discs), four expansion slots for extra RAM and the like plus all the usual systems software packed into 40 K of ROM. The key board is detachable with a total of 83 keys including cursor, editing and numeric functions. The display screen sits on top of the main unit and is to the usual standard of 25 lines of 80 characters. Various display options are catered for including reverse characters and highlighting, these tie in with the various software packages. A colour display is also available for those who wish to brighten up their figures!

In addition to the basic bits and pieces IBM are also offering a graphics printer, an Epson by any other name if the pictures are anything to go by, plus a whole bunch of business oriented sottware. Among the latter are VisiCalc, Multiplan and Easywriter but it is interesting to note that a couple of games seem to have crept in there too including a Microsoft Adventure and, as reported elsewhere in this issue, the Med Systems series. The native language is a 16 K interpreted BASIC and the DOS is the Microsoft's MS-DOS which is also to be found on the Sirius Victor machine

## THE OPPOSITION

By the end of this year the small business market will look very
different indeed to its current state. We already have the Sirius/Victor system making heavy inroads, DEC are coming on strong with their Rainbow and now IBM have joined in too. Our very own ICL gave up trying to produce their own in time and settled for the Rair Black Box but even they are talking quietly about a desktop system, Clive Sinclair's hand has been evident here.

As to who is going to be the winner, or loser, only time will tell but provided they can all deliver the right product at the right price I can't see them having too much trouble. So, if we have these new contenders at the upper end of the

Top right: IBM's long awaited entry to the personal market, the PC.

Right: Apple's enhanced II. More memory but more money too.

Below: The up-market Lisa machine from Apple.

scale what happens to those companies we currently associate with this market? Well, to put it bluntly 1 think that a lot of them are going to be forced to change their whole outlook on life! If they can't compete on equal terms they are going to be left out in the cold so what can they do. Well, a number of them have already started to produce IBM-like systems based on the same architecture and software on the grounds that if you can't afford an IBM you might buy something that

at least behaves like one. Other companies are adopting the policy that if a serious small business machine now comes at $£ 2,000$ and up there must be a market for a serious very small business machine at, say, $£ 1,000$ and up. Others are just carrying on as usual in the hope that they will be able to survive on the crumbs and just a few are going for broke on the path to super systems based on the new 32 -bit processors. All in all, it is going to be a very interesting year!

## THE OTHER NEWS

Coming, as it did, one day after the IBM launch the latest news from Apple may have slipped some people's notice. In its way the launch of their super system, Lisa, is an indicator of the way in which that company will move over the next year. The original Apple II machine, still successful after all these years, also got a shot in the keyboard with the introduction of the Revision Esystem. More of that later but first let's take a look at the enigmatic Lisa.

To start with it is not really a hardware plus software machine at all in the sense we are used to, Lisa stands for Local Integrated Software Architecture, as the programs it is supplied with are an integral part of the system. The hard part is based around Motorola's 68000 processor with between 512 K and 1 M of main memory plus between 1.7 M and 11 M of disc store The most interesting thing on the hardware side is the introduction of a 'mouse'. This is a small motion sensing box which is used to control the screen cursor in menuselection mode which means that for most routine tasks other than data entry the user never needs to touch the keyboard. All the six packages supplied with Lisa use the mouse to control their functions and as they all use the same command structures Apple claim that they are very easy to learn. The facilities offered include word processing, spreadsheet, data base management, graphics and PERT calculation. Information from each can be passed between packages so information from the data base can be processed by the spreadsheet and then added to a report
being written with the word processor

We won't get the machine over here until the Autumn and when it does arrive the price tag is likely to be around $£ 7,500$, bear in mind that does include the software. However, as a number of others have pointed out in recent weeks, this is still rather expensive although Apple counter this by stating that you're not just buying the box but the service and backup too... I think we just went through that one!

## IN REVISION

I mentioned earlier that some companies would be taking their machines to a new market, ie a business system for $£ 1,000$ to cater for the smaller small businessman, and Apple have re-vamped the Apple II for just this market. Now called the IIe it has basically the same shape and characteristics but has been given a new keyboard and uprated to 64 K of user RAM. Additionally the changes to the internal architecture mean that you can have two languages resident, Pascal and BASIC say, and swop between them at will. You can have up to 128 K of RAM by adding the 80 -column card with an extra 64 K but the 64 K should be adequate for most uses.

There is one aspect of the Ile I must confess I don't like and that is the price. The old II costs $£ 675$ whereas the new machine, despite using $25 \%$ of the components previously required, runs out at £845. With Commodore claiming their 64 machine to be an Applebasher I had hoped that Apple would respond by pulling the Ile down to, say, £350. Now, the hardware cost of the II was around $\$ 100$ last year so even with the poor exchange rate they should have been able to match the prices rather than increase them. Nevertheless, they have made a 'starter kit' option available which comprises a Ile, single drive and controller plus monitor, stand and an un-expanded 80 -column card for $£ 1,199$ - a saving of some $£ 250$ on the individual prices.

Quite whether Apple have started to get cold feet over the current poor showing of the III yet I'm not sure but perhaps this could be one of the first casualties of the IBM launch. Certainly it has not exactly gone like hot cakes in the business market, the slow availability of software cannot have helped. Still, with the Ile granting a new lease of life to one of the industry's favourite systems I dare say that Apple will carry on smiling through ' 83 !

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# GALAXY REVIEWED 

One starring feature of this apparently ordinary Z80 based system is that it offers COMAL as one of its base languages instead of the usual BASIC. Apart from this the system offers several other advantages over more conventional CP/M machines as our reviewer has been finding out.

The Galaxy 1 is an interesting machine in that it is a traditional modular computer system but at a price that is far from traditional. The advantages of a ful. ly modular system have always been obvious - easy expansion and repair - but producing systems made up from individual circuit boards has always been more expensive than putting everything on one large board. As a result modular systems have been the province of the 'professional'. The Galaxy is still a professional quality machine and its makers - Gemini Microcomputers - are very keen to promote its business image, a role that it can easily cope with. However because of its low cost and versatility it is worth considering for any serious application that needs a twin-disc Z 80 system with 64 K of

RAM and CP/M. Another reason for being interested in the Galaxy is that it uses a bus that is compatible with the well known 'Nasbus' used by the NASCOM machines. So, if you are a committed NASCOM user then the Galaxy will be of interest to you.

## AN OVERVIEW

The Galaxy 1 is attractively packaged in a cream and black steel enclosure measuring $18^{\prime \prime}$ by $12^{\prime \prime}$ by $7^{\prime \prime}$ and weighing 31 lbs. The use of steel is becoming a rarity in these days of low cost plastic computers even the 2000 series PET which used to be in a tough metal case eventually 'went plastic'. Although plastic is for the most part perfectly adequate the steel case adds a touch of quality and toughness to the


The basic Galaxy system. An upgraded keyboard is now available which is better for business applications.

Galaxy. From a user's point of view the only interesting features of the case are the two vertically mounted $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ disc drives to the right and a small 'on' LED to the left. This gives the machine a clean, easy-to-use look. Round the back, however, things are a little more cluttered. The mains power socket, on/off switch and reset button are all rearmounted. A group of miscellaneous connectors are mounted to one side. However they are all of very good quality, no corners cut here and each one is clearly labelled. The only two connectors that you have to know anything about to get the machine running are the video output and the keyboard connector. Once the appropriate cables are in place, and there is no fear of confusion, the Galaxy is ready to use. The keyboard is also encased in a metal and separate, detachable unit. It is very good quality and includes all the keys that you need but few luxuries. For example there is a Shift, Shift lock, Control and a set of four nicely laid out cursor control keys but no separate numeric keypad. However the keyboard is once again good quality and simple enough to make you wonder how other manufacturers can get it so wrong

Once you have the machine switched on then the only thing you have left to do is to get the operating system - CP/M - running. This is easy enough as long as you aren't too familiar with traditional disc drives! The Galaxy uses the very excellent Micropolis drives and these have a two-stage disc loading procedure. First you have to push the disc straight in until it clicks and then you have to 'load' it by pulling the large metal door tab over to the right. This is simple enough once you know but I have seen experienced microcomputer users curse because the drives keep on giving errors when all they needed to do was pull the metal tab to the right to load the disc! Once you have used Micropolis drives for a while you will wonder why anyone should use anything else. Micropolis drives are built to a very high standard with nearly all the working parts in steel. As a result they are very reliable. Another good feature is that a motor-off circuit is included to reduce noise and wear when the discs are not used for a few seconds.

Although the Galaxy is a modular system and modular systems traditionally demand the use of a VDU, it actually contains a video controller board that only requires the connection of a monitor to produce a professional 25 line by 80 column display. This is very adequate for the job in hand and even if
the Galaxy's graphics are limited to 75 by 160 pixels.

Other features of the Galaxy include a fan and dust filter, provision for using a cassette, a light pen connector, both a serial and a parallel port. The rest of the story of using the Galaxy is very much the story of its software. As it is a CP/M machine it tends to look a lot like every other CP/M machine but it does have a few surprises in store but these are best left to the section on software.

## THE HARDWARE

As already mentioned the most important thing about the Galaxy is that it is modular - that is it is made up of a collection of separate printed circuit boards connected together by a 'mother board'. Each of the boards used to make up the Galaxy is available separately as members of a large family of 'Gemini Multiboard' modules. This means that computers other than the Galaxy can use the same electronics! If you wanted to you could build your own computer from the same modules starting small and expanding until you reached the same configuration as the Galaxy and then perhaps even on to an even bigger machine.

Inside the Galaxy's case, things are neatly arranged - to the right are the two disc drives, behind them the power supply and to the left hand side are the card frame and mother board holding the separate modules. The power supply is a standard switched-mode supply made by Astec and this is the main reason why the Galaxy is so much smaller than the older traditional modular computer systems. These tended to use a 'straight' rectifier filter-type power supply that produced unregulated power that was then improved by each separate module - ie each module had an on board regulator (the S100 system for example). This method had the advantage of being reliable and simple but it did require a very large power transformer to supply all the inefficient regulators and, as a result, there was always a lot of heat to get rid of. The Galaxy neatly avoids these problems by distributing regulated power to each of the boards and using a small switched-mode supply. The results is a much smaller and lighter machine.

The card frame to the left of the power supply holds four PCBs and has room for one more. The PCBs are mounted so that removal is from
the side and, as there are no card extractors fitted, removal is not easy. The four modules are the CPU card, 64 K RAM card, intelligent video card and floppy disc controller.

The CPU card has a great deal of flexibility built into it - perhaps much more than the average Galaxy user will ever know about. The 280 processor can run at single- or double-speed (double is standard on the Galaxy). It can take on-board ROM/EPROM/RAM in the form of 'byte wide' memory. On the Galaxy only one of the four sockets is used for a 2716 EPROM containing a monitor. There are two other major components on the board - a Z80 P10 providing two parallel ports and a full serial port including modem control lines. The Galaxy uses the parallel ports to provide a Centronics printer interface. The serial port serves two functions - as a serial communications interface and as a cassette interface.

The 64K RAM card is fairly conventional and uses the well known 4116 dynamic RAM chip. A total of 324116 chips are used in four rows of eight to provide the full 64 K . The layout is good and there are sufficient decoupling capacitors to en-


For serious users the Galaxy offers a solidly built, British alternative to the American offerings.
sure reliable running. There is also a page mode option that allows up to four memory boards to be used at the same time. This option is fitted on the Galaxy but as there is only one empty slot in the card frame it is difficult to see how very much use could be made of it.

The intelligent video card is perhaps the most interesting of all the modules from the design point of view. It uses a $Z 80$ and a 6845 CRT controller with extra ROM and RAM to make a separate video processor. It is this that makes it possible for Gemini to claim that the Galaxy has two Z 80 processors. While this is absolutely true the $Z 80$ processor inside the video board will not be something that the average Galaxy user will be able to appreciate - ie it won't increase the overall speed of his programs. However if you like experimenting, small programs can be down loaded into the board's spare RAM and can be run at the same time as the main program but this is for experts only!! The video board isn't memory mapped. Instead the CPU card communicates via three I/O ports. All data and commands are sent to the video board via these ports and this might cause something of a bottle neck if it wasn't for the presence of a 128 character buffer in the video board. There are 51 separate control codes that can be used by the main system to move the cursor, scroll areas of the screen and use a medium resolution block graphics facility. In addition to handling the video side of the user interaction, the video board also contains electronics to interface to the keyboard. Although the CPU card also contains a keyboard port the video card is the better option because it contains a type-ahead buffer.

## MORE STORE

The disc controller card is used in conjunction with Micropolis drives to provide a quad-density disc system. It is unusual to find the Micropolis drives used with a controller other than one also made by Micropolis. However, the disc controller in the Galaxy is definitely not made by Micropolis and indeed it can be used to control a wide range of $5 \frac{1}{4}$ " and $8^{\prime \prime}$ drives. The board utilises the 1979 controller chip and uses five I/O ports for communicating with the CPU card. Not only can it handle both sizes of disc it can also handle both double- and singledensity. The Galaxy uses only the double-density option

All the boards are well made with wide tracks and good spacing. In no case do Gemini succumb to the temptation to cram too much


Internal construction is neat and the whole is very ruggedly put together.
onto any board. As mentioned in the introduction to this review, the individual boards all use the 80 -Bus which is compatible with the familiar Nasbus (used by the NAS. COM range of computers). This means that the spare slot in the card frame can be used not only with the Gemini Multiboard range but with other manufacturers' products intended for the 80 -Bus or Nasbus. However, be warned, Gemini do not support any other products than their own so if you use anything strange you must be prepared to "go it alone'. For a brief selection of extra modules see the section on Expansion

The final area of hardware interest is the pair of Micropolis disc drives. Used with the double. density disc controller each drive can store 400 K . This implies that the overall storage is quad-density. In most cases quad-density is achieved by using double-sided discs but the Micropolis drives are single-sided. The quad-density is achieved by using double tracking at 96 tracks to the inch. This works well but it is a little sad that 100 tracks to the inch wasn't the standard because this would allow disc interchange between the Galaxy and other doubledensity systems by using double stepping' (that is only using every other track). As it is the softsectored, double-density, singlesided, 96 tracks to the inch Micropolis drives are about as nonstandard as you can find! There seems to be no reason why the Galaxy shouldn't be used with external and perhaps more standard disc drives if the need was really pressing but with 400 K per drive there is plenty of storage.

## SOFTWARE

The Galaxy is a CP/M machine and this brings with it all the usual problems and criticisms. However Gemini have done a lot to make CP/M bearable. Firstly the system auto-boots, that is it reads CP/M in from a system disc as soon after switch-on as a system disc is placed in drive A. Disc error handling has been improved by the simple expedient of keeping errors well away from CP/M! In other words disc errors are intercepted by the BIOS before the BDOS can offer the user its familiar message - 'BDOS ERROR ON DRIVE?' This improves the situation by offering the user better information as to what caused the error 'and also the option of retrying the I/O operation that caused the error, passing the error on to BDOS or aborting the whole operation with a warm start. Another area that marks a distinct improvement to CP/M is the ability to use screen editing (via the cursor control keys) within $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ and most programs that run under CPM. Each of these improvements is easy enough to implement in software, (ie they do not depend on the Galaxy's hardware) so it makes you wonder why other manufacturers haven't bothered?!

Other notable pieces of software that accompany the Galaxy include GEM-PEN - a useful text editor/formatter, GEM-DEBUG - a Z80 debugger and GEM-ZAP an assembler/editor for the Z 80 . However, the piece of software that must take pride of place and generate most interest is COMAL. Although it is not difficult to buy several versions of BASIC, FOR-


## Adequate interfacing socketry and the provision of a fan reinforce the professional nature of the beast.

TRAN, Pascal, ALGOL etc, that run under CP/M (and hence on the Galaxy) Gemini have shown a great deal of faith in a relatively new language - COMAL. This is a cross between Pascal and BASIC and so should prove satisfactory for nearly everyone - users and educationalists alike! COMAL is a pleasant language to use in that it you want to treat it like BASIC then you can and if you want to improve your programming style then you can bring elements of Pascal into your programs. It sounds as though there cannot be anything to criticise in such a plan. However, when you look at COMAL closely and actually ask what it offers over actual implementations of BASIC, such as Microsoft or BBC BASIC, then you find that COMAL is a little too close to existing BASIC to really merit a new name!! It is true that if you take BASIC as it once was ie single letter variable names, one-dimensional arrays, very limited IF statements, limited control statements etc, then COMAL is a big advance. The only flaw in this argument is that the BASIC most people use has evolved considerably from this primitive language into something more sophisticated and this is very little different from COMAL. Any fuss that is made about COMAL is equal ly deserved by BASIC dialects such as BBC BASIC, C-BASIC, and many other structured BASICs. If COMAL were to deserve a new name it really should include some features that are new to any dialect of BASIC such as the ability to create data types, the ability to structure existing data types. Features such as records, pointers, sets all have their place in the scheme of things but not in COMAL it seems! COMAL is a good dialect of BASIC but nothing really new.

## EXPANSION

By this point in the review it should be obvious that the Galaxy is an ex-
pandable machine. There are a wide range of Nasbus and 80 -Bus modules that can be used with the Galaxy; the only trouble is that there is only one free slot left in the card frame. This means that unless you want to spoil the overall simplicity of the design of the Galaxy by adding a bus expander then you must choose one of the following - a ROM card, a Digitalker speech synthesis board, a high resolution colour graphics board, an I/O and timer board, an IEEE 488 interface board etc. This lists is by no means exhaustive, it simply contains the modules that I have come across without really trying! You can also get a light pen that will work with the Galaxy's video board but I haven't been able to try it out.

## DOCUMENTATION

The documentation that comes with the Galaxy is spartan. That is, it is
adequate but there aren't any frills This seems reasonable in that if you simply want to use the Galaxy then you will be more interested in the documentation that comes with the application soitware that you are going to use. However, if you are an expert and want to 'play' with the machine then you can obtain circuit diagrams etc that should answer most of your questions. Gemini are quick to point out that if you are in need of further help then there are a number of good introductory books on CP/M, COMAL etc. This is a point of view that I sympathise with. After all, why should a computer manufacturer feel obliged to provide introductory courses on computing; as long as the material exists the user can select whatever he feels in need of.

## CONCLUSION

Perhaps I am old fashioned and have a yearning for the good old days when S 100 modular computers were all there was, but I find the Galaxy a very attractive machine. Being modular it should be easy to repair, and it is expandable - but the fact that there is only one free slot must be kept in mind. As a professional CP/M machine it is a quality product at a very reasonable price. As an enthusiast's machine it has a clear advantage if you want to build an extra module for it and experiment (prototype cards are available). All-in-all a very well made system for a very reasonable price - if I needed a CP/M disc based system then I would place the Galaxy at the top of my list.

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AXE, the computer responds appropriately, performing the actions you request and telling you the consequences. The games were popularised by Scott Adams - his adventures were text-based, and set a standard that was copied by many other programmers.

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[^5]Med Systems, a company bas ed in North Carolina, have produc ed a series of adventures which are far more visually orientated

In Med-Systems 3D adven tures, you not only have the features of other adventures, but there are also graphics - long corridors stretch in front of you. If you haven't seen the graphics, you could think of them, as being the view from inside, not from above, a labyrinthine maze. An early version of these games was titled 'Rats Revenge!'. From the main corridors, there are side passages running off in both directions. Pits and elevators are also found, as are doors, which you can see open when you type OPEN DOOR (although you usually can't tell what's behind the door until you walk through it!).

## DEATHMAZE

The first of these adventures, DEATHMAZE 5000, was written by Frank Corr, who admits he made it "really hard - I don't want someone to solve in an evening what took me three months to write Deathmaze is undoubtedly the hardest of these adventures, although the graphics are the simplest, and it has a mere 500 locations. The maze is built on five levels. On the first you find a plethora of useless objects - rotten sneakers, a crystal ball and a ring - which come in useful later The levels are interconnected by pits, elevators, and a Scientific Marvel, which needs to have the right button pressed at the right time.

The first level of the maze can easily be mapped out The route to the second level is obtruse somehow you have to CHARGE through a wall - but which? And how do you protect your brains from being splattered?

In these adventures, movements and syntax follow the same rules, and it becomes easy to control your path through the maze once you get the hang of it. There are also graphic representations of beds and desks. Many of the objects are found in boxes. The graphic display showing where you are and any text that you type and the computer's replies are all displayed on the screen simultaneously and clearly

Although graphic-based, these are true Adventures, and in Deathmaze the major problem is dealing with a monster and a relative of his. The player can type in one- or two-word commands (eg GET JAR, THROW FRISBEE
PLAY FLUTE) and the replies are
terse and cryptic. HELP gives little information, and as a clue, I'd suggest that rather than INVERT AND TELEPHONE you try and TURN TURN TURN

There are also the usual features of Adventures, including SAVE GAME which is remarkably fast, even on cassette.
Surprisingly, on Deathmaze, the Save Game routine doesn't perform a checksum. This means that you can use any old bit of tape with any old bit of data when you Restore a game, which can leave you in a totally playable situation. In later games, this bug was squashed

An inventory is constantly displayed, and there is a limit on how much you can carry at any one time. Some items are essential, Food and Light. Food is found in baskets, and is essential to prevent you dying of starvation. Before this happens, your stomach starts to grumble, giving you fair warning that something is amiss.

Being written in American makes the problems difficult for people used to speaking English and their spelling isn't always 'correct'. There are also differences in our culture and homes: for example, American phones all have letters as well as numbers. But sometimes the problems are too difficult even for Americans, and now Hint Sheets are available. Interestingly, these are given free with the IBM version! The documentation also contains a few useful hints that aren't apparent on first reading.

Corr set out to make Death maze the hardest adventure ever written, and in my opinion he succeeded. He was elusively vague when I asked him how many telephone enquiries they received a day from people who were stuck in the maze. The company now have a policy not to give hints over the telephone, partly because the customers seemed to be becoming too abusive. They were nevertheless quite enthusiastic, and a sequel was demanded.


Watch out for pits whilst wandering through the Labyrinth!

## LABYRINTH

For the follow-up, Labyrinth, he teamed up with William Denman, a Chemist, who was scared of handling toxic chemicals and who decided instead to write toxic adventures.

The program for Labyrinth was based on Deathmaze, and they made very few alterations to the basic plan, other than changing the layout and text. Labyrinth is much easier than Deathmaze, and would make a sensible 'first buy'. One of Denman's introductions was the 'teleport'. One is suddenly transported from one part of the maze to another, and although this


Your time in the Asylum is slowly ticking away and there's no point at all in looking under the bed!
is always consistent, it makes mapping the maze a little confusing at first. Labyrinth features a minotaur and a maiden, a magic darkness and a thick fog, and an ugly man who bites your legs off. Your object is to destroy the minotaur, but needless to say, you won't find the weapon you need until you have explored the maze in its entirety.

It is fairly easy to map the maze out once you've determined where the teleports occur. This is best done by not picking up any of the objects, and using them as landmarks. You will also find some magic words, to transport you round the maze, and a square in which everything becomes squashed. This will result in death. You will find a way of preventing this square from killing you, but there is also a way you can use this square to your advantage

Labyrinth and Deathmaze were popular, thinks Denman, because of their appealing graphics and speed. An adventure with pictures adds to the appeal, and many other authors have tried similar programs, most of which fail due to lack of plot and suspense. Mad Hatter Software published a BASIC program with both graphics and sound effects, but the storyline wasn't worth it.

Scott Adams initially


The inmates of Asylum II are sometimes helpful. They can be easily distinguished from guards as they don't wear a sash.
maintained his programs were good enough without graphics, but has obviously changed his mind, because there are now versions of all his adventures with Hi -Res Apple graphics.

## ASYLUM

Med System graphics were further refined when the next game, Asylum, was written, and so too were the language facilities. In Asylum it is possible to list the entire vocabulary of the game. This takes three complete screenfulls! No longer do you have to scratch your head looking for the right verb. This is really very useful, and it's a shame more programmers aren't prepared to use it. There is an advanced inter preter, which understands such commands as GIVE THE FLIES TO THE FISHERMAN or GET EVERYTHING UNDER THE BED EXCEPT THE ANCIENT KEY. To save time and typing, many of the common words, such as OPEN, GET and DROP can be abbreviated to one letter.

Asylum is set in a Mental Hospital, and in your travels you come across quards and other inmates. These can be seen on the screen, and many of them will speak to you, or interact in other ways. Once they have offered you their services, they will then ignore you. The game starts with you alone in a room, and you have only a hand grenade for company Once you get out of your room, you can start to walk the corridors, and will see a number of doors, which you cannot yet open, although you can hear things coming from behind them. For instance, an inmate can be heard behind one shouting "Let me out and I'll kill you!'". Later on you will find the key to his cell, if you want to release him! Some of the doors lead to the Guards Quarters, where inmates are forbidden. There are also doors leading off into vast mazes - one of these is
larger than the entire Deathmaze plan. In the mazes you will find more objects. Asylum is played in real-time. You start the game in the morning, and at 5.00 in the evening, if you have not escaped the guards will catch you. This gives you about eight hours playing playing time. Because of the speed of the program, this is a true eight hours - you don't need to wait another two hours for it to interpret every instruction.

The plot of Asylum is one of the best I have played, and it is one of the few adventures that can be replayed after you have solved it and still present a challenge. There are many red herrings, which lead to death by shooting, drowning or lobotomy. The other inmates that one comes across all have little quirks and idiosyncracies (it would be going too far to say that they were almost human), and they make little comments which are either extremely obscure clues or just plain rude. The strange face at the window looks out and, with no provocation, says 'Boy, you're ugly!' (and I couldn't see my reflection in the mirror to disprove him).

Mapping the maze is straight forward, but in the main corridor the Janitor cleans the corridor and
so prevents you trom dropping objects as markers. There is also a carpenter who turns up at a few places and builds a wall behind you so that you can't necessarily get back the way you came! Asylum tells you when events like this have happened, and the HELP command is sometimes quite useful

## ASYLUM 2

Asylum 2 is the latest offering. The graphics are improved yet again, and many of the doors have placards to warn you where the Psychotherapist, Electro-shock and the Plastic Surgeon are based. There are rats which you can see on the screen, which are hungry for your flesh. It is possible to use sentences with two verbs, such as GET THE AXE AND KILL THE MURDERER. Many of the problems in Asylum 2 are similar to those in Asylum 1, but there is a new intake of lunatics, one of whom is the author himself. (Didn't Hitchcock put himself in his films? Hitchoock is certainly in Asylum 2).

In Asylum 2 there is a door clearly marked 'Doctors Only'. Needless to say, walking through this door in your usual state gives the guards an excuse to send you to Electro-shock for some punitive treatment. But as a passing inmate
helpfully tells you, if you dress like a doctor you will be allowed into the medics' quarters. This, then, is your aim. What happens after that I shall leave for you to discover, if you can get that far

All the adventures were writter. for the TRS-80 Model 1 and 3. They will all fit into 16 K , but 32 K versions are available with more verbose messages. There are plans to make them available for other machines, and Asylum has been released for the IBM. They are currently working on versions for the Apple, Atari and Dragon William Denman is sceptical about whether they could be transferred to any of Sinclair's products, because he doesn't think it could run fast enough. He's working on it, though, because he reckons Sinclair will be selling an awful lot of computers in America next year So far, Asylum has sold
"thousands" of copies. Frank Corr is now working on Deathmaze 7000, and they are also bringing out more 'text-based' programs.

Deathmaze 5000, Labyrinth, Asylum and Asylum 2 are available from a number of retailers in this country, or direct from Med Systems (they take credit-card orders) at PO Box 2674, Chapel Hill, N. Carolina (Tel. 0101-919 933 1990)

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In the last three articles we have examined the syntax of the Pascal programming language - this month in the final article of the series we will put the language to use, explaining how a complex program to interpret BASIC (similar to the program stored in most microcomputer ROMs) can be written in Pascal. If you've ever wondered how a BASIC interpreter works, this listing should demonstrate most of the principles The program also illustrates the way in which Pascal allows a complex task to be split up and programmed in simple steps.

## TINY BASIC

The BASIC interpreter has been deliberately simplified to avoid filling the whole of this month's issue with the listing! Although the program is small (see Listing l) it provides a complete BASIC system, allowing programs to be edited listed and run in the usual way. The interpreter recognises nine statements, listed in Table 1. It allows integer (whole number) arithmetic using 26 numeric variables. Complex expressions such as $A=(B+C) / 100-(2-$
( F *9)) are allowed, and variable names may be any length (although only the first character is significant - ANTELOPE always equals AARDVARK, for example) Multi-statement lines are allowed.

PRINT . . prints the value ot variables, or text items in quotes, separated by semi. colons.

```
PRINT "Answer = " \(:\) ANSWER: \(+1-1^{\prime \prime}:\) PRINT
```

IF... subsequent statements on the line are not executed it the condition has the value 0 (FALSE)

> IF COUNT $\star_{12}=$ (TOTAL + I)/2 PRINT "Sorry"

INPUT . . . reads numbers from the keyboard into variables, separated by semi-colons. INPUT X;Y: PRINT "Enter star!" INPUT ST
GOTO ... tells the interpreter to start executing the instructions on a different line.

GOTO 1000
IF OPTION >3 GOTO 32000
END ... tells the interpreter to stop running the program.

END
IF QUIT END
REM... indicates that the rest of the line is a comment, to be ignored by BASIC.

REM This is a comment

RUN ... sets all variable values to zero and starts program execution (a start line may be specified) RUN 100
RUN
IF $A=2$ RUN
LIST.
displays the current program on the screen. LIST

NEW ... deletes all the lines of the current program and sets all the variable values to zero.

All other words are assumed to be variablenames.

TEST $=12$ *(COUNT - 2) FAIL = COUNT $<$ MIN

## Table 1. Tiny BASIC statements and examples.

After setting up the data-areas the main routine (at the end of the listing) goes round and round in a loop. It keeps calling GETLINE to read a line typed by the user until something has been entered. Then BASIC looks at the line typed. using SKIPJUNK to skip over any spaces at the start of the line. If the first non-space character of the line is a number the program calls NEWLINE to process a new line of BASIC. Otherwise EXECUTE is called, and tries to identify the line as a BASIC command.

After NEW LINE or EXECUTE has been called BASIC checks the value of a variable named ERROR If ERROR is not zero then something has gone wrong and an appropriate message must be printed. Procedure ERRORMES. SAGE prints a message depending upon the value of ERROR, and then ERROR is cleared. BASIC is caught in a loop which says 'REPEAT... UNTIL FALSE'. Since FALSE never has the value TRUE (!) it carries on looping until the Pascal program is stopped.

## THE EDITOR

The routine NEWLINE uses READ. NUMBER to find out the number of the new program line. It then calls DELETE to erase any line which may already have that number. If the user typed some text as well as the number NEWLINE copies the text into the array PROG, which is used to store the BASIC program.

PROG is set up at the start of the program. It is an array of records - each record describes one line of the program. The structure of PROG is vital to the workings of the interpreter. Each element of the array holds four pieces of information - the line number, LNUM, the text of that line, CODE, and the positions of the previous and next lines in the array, LAST and NEXT. At first sight the last two items seem
unnecessary - why can't the interpreter just store the lines in numeric order?

The problem is that Tiny BASIC must allow any line number from 1 to MAXINT to be typed in. On most microcomputer Pascal systems MAXINT will automatically have the value 32767 - the MAX imum INTeger value. If we wanted to store the lines in order we'd either have to set up 32767 array elements (one for each possible line number!) or move all the existing program lines up and down in PROG when new lines were deleted or inserted. The first alternative would take up a great deal of memory (well over a million bytes) and the second would be very slow. We get around both problems by using a slightly more complicated way of storing the lines. Table 2 illustrates the way Tiny BASIC would store a short program in PROG

| POS'N LNUM | LAST |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 2 |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | PRINT" "TRY" |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | PRINT"YOU"' |
| 2 | 10 | 0 | 7 | PRINT"GOT" |
| 3 | 25 | 6 | 7 |  |
| 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | PRINT"ANS. |
|  |  |  |  | WER"' |
| 5 | 40 | 7 | 0 | PRINT"RIGHT" |
| 6 | 15 | 2 | 3 | PRINT"HAVE" |
| 7 | 30 | 3 | 5 | PRINT"IT" |

Table 2. Tiny BASIC program storage.
Notice that position O of the array is a dummy. Tiny BASIC uses element 0 to store the position of the first line of the program (PROG(.O.). NEXT tells us that the first program line is stored at position 2. Just to re-assure us,

PROG(.2.).LAST points back to position zero, where we came from. PROG (.2.).NEXT sends us to line 5 for the next statement and so on. Trace through the lines When you come to the end of the program you will find that the last line has NEXT $=0$. That indicates that there are no more statements.

If you want to check that you got the right answer, arrange the lines in numeric order using LNUM. You should end up with lines $10,15,25,30,40$. The lines with LNUM = 0 are unused parts of the list - statements that have been deleted. In fact we can now work out a rule for deleting lines - simply follow through the list until you come to the appropriate line number, then set the previous line's NEXT to point to the next line and set the next line's LAST to point to the previous line. Now the list skips over the line we found, and we can set its $L N U M=0$ to mark the fact that the line is out of use. That's the purpose of routine DELETE in the listing.

To add new line the imaginatively named NEWLINE procedure scans through PROG (ignoring the pointers) until it finds an unused line. It sets up the new line number, copies the code, and then searches the list for a line with a number greater than our new line The next step is slightly complicated to explain, although simple in practice. Let's call the line to be added NEW LINE, and the line with a number just greater than it FOLLOWING LINE. The
line that used to precede FOLLOWING LINE will obviously now have to precede NEW LINE, so we'll call it PREVIOUS LINE. To add NEW LINE into the list we:

1) Set NEW LINE's LAST pointer to FOLLOWING LINE's LAST
2) Set NEW LINE's NEXT pointer to the position of FOLLOWING LINE 3) Set PREVIOUS LINE's NEXT pointer to the position of NEW

## LINE

4) Set FOLLOWING LINE's LAST pointer to the position of NEW LINE.
That seems very complicated at first sight but it isn't really. Try to follow through the steps, adding a new line 35 PRINT "ABSOLUTELY" to the lines in Table 2.

## THE INTERPRETER

The procedure called EXECUTE is the main routine of the interpreter It loops until a variable called RUNNING becomes set to FALSE, passing statements one by one to the instruction-recogniser STATEMENT

STATEMENT is set up in rather an odd way. The header of the routine is separated from the code This is because most of the interpreter routines need to use two variables declared at the start of STATEMENT. These are LINE, used to hold the current line of BASIC, and POSN which indicates the next character to be looked at in LINE.

Notice that procedure XIF, one of the routines called by STATEMENT, can call itself! An IF statement takes the form "IF
condition statement but IF is a statement, so that the interpreter must be able to handle IF $A=3$ IF $B=3$ IF $C=3$ PRINT "RUBBISH". Pascal allows you to code this in the obvious way every time you expect a statement you call STATEMENT, passing it the line and position. It doesn't matter if one of the routines inside STATEMENT calls STATEMENT again. Sooner or later the routine will either come to a statement that isn't an IF or find an error. Either way it will eventually stop chasing its own tail. If you write a routine like this (technically called a 'recursive' routine) you have to be careful that you can't carry on round and round for ever!

Another recursive routine is called EV ALUATE. This routine demonstrates a simple way of working out the value of a large expression like $A=45 \star(A+9)$ $B / 4$. The problem is that the BASIC language uses normal algebraic rules, which state that
when you try to fathom out the value of an expression you must first work out the value of the parts in brackets, then do all the multiplication and division, and leave the addition and subtraction till last. In BASIC we have another rule, since we can compare values using symbols (technically called 'operators') such as ' $>$ ' and ' $=$ Such comparisons must be done last of all.

The problem comes when we try to make sure that a computer does everything in the right order It would be easy to just work from right to left, applying each value and operator to the 'running-total' but that wouldn't always give the correct answer. Table 3 illustrates the solution to this problem. We simply declare a large expression to be made of either an expression (normal-sized) or two expressions with a comparison operator (less, equal, greater) between them. Now we can call an 'expression' an optional '--' (to allow for the meaning 'negative' rather than 'minus') and then either some arithmetic or two lumps of arithmetic with a ' ${ }^{\text {' }}$ or ' - ' sign between them. We define 'arith metic' as a sub-expression, or two sub-expressions with ' *' or '/' between them, and we end up with a puzzled expression!

In fact all we've done is broken up a large expression into lots of pairs of values, each with an operator between them. The function APPLY in Listing 1 can be used to apply the operators in this simple instance. At the very bottom of the list we've declared that a sub-expression is either a variable (which we can find in the VARIABLES array) or a number which READNUMBER will convert from text into an integer. The only other possibility is that we might run into a bracket, in which case we know that it must enclose another expression - so we can recursively call back again to work that out!

The important thing is that we have forced the computer to use
the correct order of evaluation. The computer can't work out the value of a comparison until it has checked for addition and subtraction. Then it must go through the stage which applies multiplication and division, and it can't compute the value of a multiplication until it has checked for brackets

APPLY contains checks to set ERROR if division by zero is attempted or the result of a calculation exceeds MAXINT or is less than -MAXINT. Notice that Tiny BASIC sets up the value 1 if an expression is true and 0 if it is false: try PRINT $1=1$ and PRINT $1=2$.

Most of the other interpreter routines are fairly easy to understand. SCAN returns the next character from a line, unless it is a number, in which case SCAN returns ' $g$ ' and sets up NUM with the value of the number. If SCAN finds letters it assumes it has encountered a variable-name and passes back the first letter, skipping over the rest. XLIST uses Pascal number formatting to display line numbers tidily - the
$: 5^{\prime}$ in the first WRITE statement tells Pascal to output the line number in a gap at least five characters wide, adding leading spaces if necessary. Similarly the': $1^{\prime}$ in XPRINT tells Pascal to print a number without leading or trailing spaces

The ORD function is equivalent to BASIC's ASC and TRUNC converts decimal to integer values, like INT in BASIC EOLN(INPUT) is a standard Pascal function used by READLINE to detect when all of a line of input has been read. J is declared as a global rather than a local variable due to a bug in my Pascal compiler - strictly speaking I should be declared as local to procedure NEWLINE, but if I do that the program won't compile! Apart from that the entire program is in standard Pascal, and should run on any full Pascal system. RETURN, the end-of-line marker, is set up as

LARGE EXPRESSION: EXPRESSION or LARGE EXPRESSION (' $=$ ', '<', '>') another LARGE EXPRESSION

EXPRESSION: (optional ' - 'sign) ARITHNETIC or AFITHMETIC ('+', '-') more ARITHMETIC

ARITHMETIC: SUB-EXPRESSION or SUB-EXPRESSION ( $\left.{ }^{*}, ~{ }^{\prime}\right)$ SUB EXPRESSION

SUB-EXPRESSION: VARIABLE-NAME or NUMBER or OPEN-BRACKET EXPRESSION CLOSE-BRACKET

Table 3. How to break up arithmetic expressions.
a variable rather than a constant because standard Pascal does not allow any functions (eg CHR) to be used in a constant declaration

## ENHANCING TINY BASIC

Tiny BASIC was cut down from a larger BASIC interpreter written in Pascal - it provides a usable framework for a much larger interpreter. Functions cut out include abbreviated keywords, full error indication (showing where in a line an error was found), and a TRACE facility which printed PROG (.CURRENTLINK.).LNUM as each statement was executed. A DELETE command could be added (it can call UNLINK repeatedly) as could SAVE and LOAD commands (using LIST to a file and NEWLINE for data taken from a fíle). GOSUB and RETURN had to be omitted to simplify the listing, but they could easily be replaced. EVALUATE could be modified to handle AND, OR and NOT. Other possibilities include AUTO, RENUMBER, LET and THEN instructions, or whatever BASIC keywords you prefer

The most complicated change would involve altering Tiny BASIC to permit floating point arithmetic, strings and arrays. These features could be added but to be efficient they will involve programming beyond the level of this short series.

## WHAT NEXT?

In the course of this series we've attempted to explain most of the fundamental principles of Pascal programming. The main points which we ve missed out are the use of pointer variables, NEW and DISPOSE, plus an explanation of Variant Records. In fact many micro-based Pascal systems do not implement these features anyway The best way to learn more about Pascal is to actually buy a Pascal system - I use Pascal 80 from Microcomputer Applications but there are other good implementations of the language available for most micros, including the TRS-80, Apple, PET, ATOM and MZ-80K A ZX Pascal can't be far away now.

If you're a confirmed BASIC programmer I'd recommend

## Successful Software for Small

Computers by Graham Beech as a good book about applying Pascal principles to BASIC programming If you're keen on writing your own language P J Brown's book Writing
Interactive Compilers and Interpreters is worth reading. It
includes examples in both BASIC and Pascal. Unlike most compiler
books，it is actually fun to read－I hope I＇ve not committed too many of Mr Brown＇s fourteen deadly sins
in the course of writing Tiny
BASIC！The standard text on
Pascal is the Pascal User Manual
and Report written by Kathleen
Jensen and Niklaus Wirth（who set the ball rolling in the first place）

PROGRAM BASIC（INPUT，OUTPUT）；（＊SIMPLE INTERFRETER 1．4＊）
CONST MAXLINES＝80；LINEMAX $=60$ ；（ （ BASIC LIMITS i）EMPTY＝0； NOTVAR I $A B L E=1 ; \quad$ LINESFULL $=2$ ；OVERFLOW $=3$ ；NOBRACKET $=4$ ； NOTNUMBER $=5$ ；DIVBYZERO $=6$ ；NOTSTATEMENT＝7； NOSUCHL $I N E=8$ ；
TYPE STRING＝ARRAY［ 1．．LINEMAX ］OF CHAR； PROGL．INE＝RECORD CODE：STRING；LNUM，LAST，NEXT：INTEGER END；

```
VAR VALUE,SIGN: INTEGER;
    FUNCTION ARITHMETIC: INTEGER;
    VAR VALUE:INTEGER;
        FUNCTION SUBEXPRESSION: INTEGER;
        BEGIN SCAN;
            SUBEXPRESSION:=1; (: ERROR VALUE *)
            IF NEXT=*'" THEN BEGIN
                SUBEXPRESSION: =EXPRESSION;
                SCAN; IF NEXT<>'), THEN ERROR:=NOBRACKET END
            ELSE TF NEXT=, THEN SUBEXPRESSION: =NUM
            ELSE IF NEXT IN [ 'A'..'Z' ] THEN
                SUBEXPRESSIDN:=VARIARLESC ORD (NEXT)-64 J
            ELSE ERROR:=NOTVARIABLE
        END; (% SUBEXPRESSION #)
```

    BEGIN (* ARITHMETIC *)
        VALUE: =SUREXPRESSION
        WHILE LINEI POSN ] IN [ *** */"] DO BEGIN SCAN;
            VALUE: = APPLY(VALUE, NEXT, SUBEXPRESSION) END;
        ARI THMET IC: = VALUE
    END; (* ARITHMETIC *)
    BEGIN（ ${ }^{*}$ EXPRESSION＊） SKIPJUNK（LINE，POSN）；
SIGN：－ 1 ；（ （ ASSUME POSITIVE＊）
IF LINE［ POSN ］＝＊－＊THEN BEGIN
POSN：$=$ POSN +1 ；（ $\ddagger$ SKIP＊－＇＊）SIGNz＝－1 END；

WHILE LINEI POSN ］IN［＊＊＊，＊＂$]$ DO BEGIN SCAN； VALUE：＝APPLY（VALUE，NEXT，ARITHMETIC）END；
EXPRESSIDN：＝VALUE
END；（＊EXPRESSION＊）
REGIN（＊EVALUATE＊
VALUE：＝EXPRESSIDN；（\＃EVALUATE FIRST EXPRESSION＊）
IF LINE［ POSN ］IN［＇＜’，＇＝＇，＇＞＂］THEN BEGIN SCAN； EVALUATE：＝APPLY（VALUE，NEXT，EXPRESSION）END
ELSE EVALUATE：＝VALUE
（＊END OF ARITHMETIC ROUTINES＊）
PROCEDURE XPRINT；
BEGIN（＊PRINT OUT VALUE OR TEXT \＃
IF LINE［ POSN ］IN［ RETURN，＇：＂］THEN WRITELN；
WHILE NOT（LINE［ POSN ］IN［ RETURN，＇：＂］）DO BEGIN
IF LINE［ POSN ］＝＇＂，THEN BEGIN（＊WRITE STRING＊） POSN：＝POSN＋1；（＊SKIP FIRST QUOTE＊）
WHILE NOT（LINE［ POSN ］IN［ RETURN，＂＂＇，＇$:$＇］）DO BEGIN WRITE（LINE［ POSN ］）；POSN：＝POSN＋1 END；
END ELSE WRITE（EVALUATE：1）；
SKIPJUNK（LINE，POSN）；IF LINEE POSN J〈〉＇；THEN WRITELN ELSE BEGIN POSN：$=$ POSN +1 ；SKIPJUNK（LINE，POSN）END
END（＊LDOP UNTIL END OF PRINT STATEMENT＊）
END：（＊XPRINT＊）
PROCEDURE SETUPGOTO（LINENUM：INTEGER），
VAR I：INTEGER；
EGIN
CURRENTLINK：$=-1$ ；$I:=$ PROGC 0 J．NEXT；
WHILE（I＜＞EMPTY）AND（CURRENTLINK $\langle O$ ）DO
IF PROGE I $3 . \operatorname{LNUM}=\mathrm{LINENUM}$ THEN CURRENTLINKI $=1$
ELSE I：＝PROGE I 3．NEXT；（＊TRY THE NEXT LINE＊）
IF CURRENTLINK＜OO THEN ERROR：＝NOSUCHL INE
END；（ （ SETUPGOTO＊）
PRDCEDURE XRUN；
VAR II INTEGER：
GEGIN RUNNING；＝TRUE；SCAN；
IF NEXT $={ }^{-} 9^{*}$ ．THEN SETUPGOTO（NUM）（ RUN FROM LINE＂NUM＂（） ELSE CURRENTLINK：＝PROGL o ］．NEXT；（＊RUN FROM START＊） FOR I $:=1$ TO 26 DO VARIABLESC I $3:=0$（＊CLEAR VARS $*$ ）
END；（＊XRUN＊）
PROCEDURE XIF；
BEGIN
IF EVAL UATE＝0（＊EXPRESSION FALSE，SKIP REST＊）
THEN WHILE LINE［ PQSN ］＜ $\operatorname{CRETURN}$ DO POSNI＝POSN＋1
ELSE STATEMENT（LINE，POSN）（＊CALL YOURSELF：＊）
END；（＊XIF＊）
PROCEDURE XINPUT；
VAR NUM：REAL；
BEGIN（＊INPUT TO VARS－NAMES SEPARATED BY＂；＂OR SPACES＊）
REPEAT SCAN；IF NEXT＝＇；＇THEN SCAN；
IF NOT（NEXT IN［＇A＇．．＇$Z$＇］）THEN ERROR：＝NOTVARIABLE
ELSE BEGIN READ（NUM）；（＊DUMMY IN CASE OF LARGE VALUES＊）
IF ABS（NUM） $\operatorname{MMAXINT}$ THEN ERROR：$=$ OVERFLOW
ELSE VARIARLES［ ORD（NEXT）－64 $1:=$ TRUNC（NUM）END
UNTIL（LINE［ POSN ］IN［ ：：＇，RETURN ］）OR（ERRORく＞O）
END；（＊XINPUT＊）
PROCEDURE XLIST；
UAR LIN：INTEGER；
BEGIN
LIN：＝PROGI O J．NEXT；＊（＊GET ADDRESS OF FIRST LINE＊） WHILE LINKPEMPTY DO BEGIN
WRITE（PROGL LIN J．LNUM：5，＂＂）；POS：＝1；
REPEAT WRITE（PROG［ LIN ］．CODE［ POS 1）；POS：$=$ POS +1 ；
UNTIL PROGE LIN ］．CODE［ POS J＝RETURN；WRITELN；
LIN：MPROG［ LIN J．NEXT（＊STEP TO NEXT LINE \＆）
END
END；（ $\ddagger$ XLIST＊）

## BEGIN (* STATEMENT *)


WHILE (C ( 6 ) AND (LINEC POSN ] IN [ "A".." $Z$ " 1) DO BEGIN COMM[ C 1:=LINE[ POSN 1; POSN: =POSN+1; C:=C+1 END;
IF C<2 THEN ERROR: =NOTSTATEMENT ELSE
IF COMM $=$ ' GOTO * THEN BEGIN
RUNNING: =TRUE; SCAN; SETUPGOTO (NUM) END ELSE IF COMM='REM THEN ( IGNORE REST OF LINE *) WHILE LINE POSN ]<SRETURN DO POSN: =POSN+1
ELSE REGIN SKIPJUNK (LINE, POSN);
IF COMM $=$ ' IF , THEN XIF ELSE
IF COMM = NEW , THEN XNEW ELSE
IF COMM='PRINT" THEN XPRINT ELSE
IF COMM="INPUT" THEN XINPUT ELSE
IF COMM='RUN * THEN XRLUN ELSE
IF COMM * ${ }^{\text {END }}$ - THEN RUNNING: FFALSE ELSE IF COMM $=^{*}$ LIST * THEN XLIST ELSE BEGIN
SCAN; (* ASSIGNMENT *) IF NEXT IN [ 'A'..'Z' ] THEN SCAN; IF NEXTく>*"' THEN ERROR: =NOTSTATEMENT ELSE VAFIABLEST DRD (COMMI 1 J)-64 1:=EVALUATE END END
END 3 (* STATEMENT *)
PROCEDURE EXECUTE (LIN: STRING; POS:INTEGER),
VAR II INTEGER;
BEGIN
SKIPJUNK (LIN, POS) :
WHILE (ERROR=O) AND (LINL PQS J(>RETURN) DO BEGIN STATEMENT (LIN, POS); IF LINL POS $\mathrm{J}={ }^{\prime}$ :',
SKIPJUNK (LIN, POS),
END; (* PROCESS STATEMENTS ON LINE *)
IF ERROR<>O THEN RUNNING: =FALSE; (\# STOP AND REPORT *)
IF CURRENTL INK=EMPTY THEN RUNNING: =FALSE; ( FROG. END *)
IF RUNINING=TRUE THEN BEGIN (* STEP TO NEXT LINE *) POSz = 1; LIN: =PROG[ CURRENTLINK 3. CODE;

## END

UNTIL RUNNING=FALSE
END; (* EXECUTE *)

## PROCEDURE DELETE (NO: INTEGER);

VAR I I INTEGER;
BEGIN I: $=0$; ( ( SEARCH FOR LINE *)
REPEAT IF PROG[ I J.LNUM=NO THEN EEGIN (: FOLIND IT *)
PROGT PROGT I ]. LAST J. NEXT: =PRRGE I J.NEXT;
PROGL PROG[ I ].NEXT 1.LASTı=PROG[ I ].LAST;
PROGI I J.LNUM: =EMPTY (* MARK LINE AS UNUSED *) END
ELSE (* TRY NEXT LINE *) I:=PROGL I J.NEXT


PROCEDURE NEWLINE;
VAR I, ND: INTEGER;
(* ADD LINE ENTERED TU PROGRAM - DELETE PREVIOUS IF REQD. () BEGIN
NO: =READNUMBER (TYPED,POS); ( $\%$ GET LINE NUMBER *)
IF ERROR $=0$ THEN BEGIN
DELETE (NO) : SKIPJUNK (TYPED, POS);
IF TYPEDC POS $3<>R E T U R N$ THEN BEGIN $1:=0 ;$
REPEAT $1:=1+1$ (* FIND AN UNUSED LINE *) UNTIL (PROGL I J. LNUM=EMPTY) OR (I=MAXLINES);
EISE BEGIN ( FIND LINE TD INSERT AFTER INESFULL
ELSRGI I
PROG
WHILE (J<
YEMPTY) AND (PRDG[ J J.LNUMKNO) DC WHILE (J< IEMPTY) AND
$\mathrm{J}:=P R O G[\mathrm{~J}$ J.NEXT;
PROGI I ].LAST:=PROGC $J$ J.LAST; PROGC I I.NEXT: $=J$; PROG[ PROGK J J.LAST J.NEXT: $=1 ;$ FROG[ J J.LAST: $=1$; PROGL PROG[ $J$ J.LAST $].$ NEXT: $=1 ;$ FROG[ J J.LAST: $=1$;
$\mathrm{J}:=\mathrm{POS}-1 ;$ PROGI I 3.CODEK POS-J $3:=$ TYPEDL POS $J_{3}$ POS: $=P O S+1$ UNTIL TYPEDE POS-1 J=RETURN;
END
END
END; (* NEWLINE *)
BEGIN (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
RETURN: $=$ CHR (13) ; ERROR: $=0$; RUNNING: =FAL.SE; READLN;
XNEWY WRITELNC'BASIC IN PASCAL 1.4 BY SIMON GOODWIN.*) REPEAT

REPEAT WRITE (">*); GETLINE (TYPED, LENGTH) UNTIL LENGTH $>1$; POS:=1; SKIPJUNK (TYPED, POS);
IF TYPEDE POS 1 IN $t$, $1, \ldots$ '. 3 THEN NEWL.INE
ELSE EXECUTE (TYPED,POS);
IF ERRORく>O THEN ERRORMESSAGE
LINTIL FALSE (* FOR EVER *)
END. (\% BASIC i)

Listing 1. The Tiny BASIC interpreter written in Pascal.



UK Dnces are shown first The Dracketed
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## Specifications MZ 80A

## CPU

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Cassette

Keyboard

Other features

Options available

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| Printer specifications | Optional Printers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MZ 80P4 | MZ 80P5 | MZ 80P6 |
| Printing method | Serial impact dot matrix |  |  |
| Feed method | Variable sprocket; Friction | Variable sprocket | Variable sprocket; Friction |
| Kinds of characters | 230 |  |  |
| Character make-up | $9(\mathrm{~W}) \times 8(\mathrm{H})$ dot matrix (normal sze characters) |  |  |
| Number of digits | 136/68 per line 160/80 per line | 80/40 per line 136/68 per line |  |
| Printing speed | 150 cps (normal:size characters) naracters | $80 \mathrm{cps} \mathrm{inormal} \mathrm{sze} \mathrm{characters)}$ |  |
| Head sweep direction | Bi-directional |  |  |
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[^6]
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# A MICRO DATA BASE 

Programs are given here to set up and retrieve information from a data base.


Ihave a number of interests which cause me to collect journals, books, magazines and so on. Often the item I need to refer to is not to hand and so a search is started and one of several things may then happen. The item may be found, the original subject of the search is forgotten, the whole house is ransacked and eventually, the search is abandoned

## THE SOLUTION

Simple, write a program to keep track of everything! Well that's the oriainal idea; what follows next is a history of the evolution of this idea into the monster listings which accompany this article, and may help to explain some of the features of the program.

The next stage was to get some
sort of specification down on paper. This took quite a while, and many changes were made before I was satistied. Here is the specification which was finally arrived at:

1) Input a word or short phrase describing the required item (I shall refer to this as the keyword)
2) Quickly display information such as the location, and other comments about the item (I shall call this the data record)
3) Reference several data records with one keyword.
4) Several keywords may reference one data record.
5) Must be able to make additions, deletions and changes.
6) To be limited only by the system hardware, that is, memory and disc
space; warnings to be given before these limits are reached.
7a) The program to be self initialising, the only user command to be RUN PROGRAM or, better still, to run under DOS AUTO command. The user would simply insert a diskette, turn on the computer and wait for the program to be up and running
7b) The program to be easy to use, it must get on with the job with a minimum of fuss, and must clearly indicate when it is waiting for an input.
As you will realise, I have specified a complete data base management system, more bells and whistles could have been added to the specification, but I was already getting the uneasy feeling that I was embarking on quite a large project and some restraint was needed. The next task was to decide on the best way of organising the program and data to achieve the above specification. Wrong decisions made at this point would be difficult to remedy later so a fair amount of thought was needed here. The data would be stored on disc and any method which involved a sequential search through disc files would take too long, and so would any method which involved sorting records on disc. The textbooks were consulted to find a speedy way of accessing the required data records.

## HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

The program uses an index to keep track of disc data, this index is loaded into memory at the start of program execution. Any changes to the disc data are also noted in the index, and this is written back to disc when the program ends. The index is an unordered list of keywords and record numbers, a linear search is made by a machine code routine (USR2) for the required keyword. If the keyword is found then the associated record numbers are passed back to the BASIC program, and random access is used to obtain the correct record from disc. If this were all done in BASIC a list search of a few hundred items could take several minutes. During program development large dummy indexes were constructed and the search. routine would return record numbers in less than a second (record numbers near the index end and searching from index start). The speed of data access in the initial trials seemed too good to be true and I soon found the snags
with this method. Here then is the bad news, COMPLEXITY

The data base and the index must always correspond exactly and to maintain this relationship means that a lot of housekeeping has to be done by the program. There are many traps for the unwary, but I think I have found most of them...the hard way.

## DATA STRUCTURE

Although some DOSs allow 256 byte sectors, I have assumed that 255 bytes is the maximum in this program (more about this later). The data records are stored in ASCII form, and four data records of 63 characters each are stored per sector, each sector corresponds to a physical record. The position of each data record in the sector is given by a sub-record number, both the sub-record and physical record numbers are encoded into a single number called a logical record number and it is this number which is stored in the index.

The data record length chosen is a compromise since a diskette can contain lots of small records or a few large records. If 63 characters is not enough then the information could be spread over several data records all accessed by the same keywords.

Logical record number 1 is the exception, since it does not contain ASCII data; some system information is stored here in compressed format. It is a list of recently deleted logical record numbers, and the program will use these 'gaps' up before it enlarges the file.

The index is stored in a separate file, and is automatically loaded into reserved memory by the program, it is sequential and contains its own terminator characters. A pair of nulls indicates that the next characters are a keyword in ASCII form, a keyword will terminate in a carriage return. Further byte pairs are interpreted as logical record numbers in integer compressed format (LSB/MSB) up to the next pair of nulls. At the start of the index a few bytes are reserved to tell the program where the index end is.

The listings look a bit daunting don't they? Well actually when you remove the REM statements (which you must do to avoid OUT OF MEMORY errors) it fits comfortably into the area between Disc BASIC and the start of the reserved memory area, about 4 or 5 K depending on what DOS you use. Similarly, the assembly code
listings are packed full of helpful (?) comments, the object code occupies a mere 500 or so bytes.

## BASIC PROGRAM

The program is written as a series of well defined modules, and is crammed with comments. I will further explain some sections, especially where BASIC has been 'bent' a little:

10-40: A useful method for reserving memory size from within a program, notice the use of the hex constant feature of Disc BASIC. A CLEAR statement is needed to set other memory pointers, but this zeros all variables, so any numerical values must be preserved by poking them into temporary storage for later retrieval. This is the purpose of lines 30 and 270.

60-70: Disc I/O is done by two of the machine code routines, Section 6 in the Radio Shack TRSDOS and the Disc BASIC Reference Manual provide lots of useful information on assembly language disc $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$, one of the requirements is for a number of buffer areas. One of these is called the device control block (DCB) and the filespec needs


Fig. 1. Memory map of data base system.
to be in there in ASCII form before the file can be opened or created. That is the function of this section.

110-140: Some errors are dealt with here, for example if the file requested cannot be found we do not want the program to grind to a halt, we just want to be told. On the other hand syntax errors need to be weeded out and corrected. Line 120 restores normal error handling after closing any open files, if an 'unplanned' error occurs.

150: Certain values would normally be read in from disc for updating, if this is a new file they are initialised here instead.

180-250: I am sure you have seen this method before! Numbers are POKEd into specified memory locations, they just happen to correspond to a machine code routine. In this case it is a disc input routine, and is also shown in the assembly listing as USR8. If you look at the first number on line 180 you will see 205, now look at the first byte in the assembly listing CD Hex, that's 205 in decimal!

USR8 and USR9 were written because I wanted to load a file of non-standard format into reserved memory: Disc BASIC's sequential disc I/O tended to chop my index files into pieces. USR8 and USR9 both transfer exact copies from and to disc respectively.

Since I had written a disc input routine for the index, it seemed logical to use it to load in the rest of the machine code routines as well, they could be assembled as a system file and loaded in by USR8 as the BASIC program initialised, right? Wrong! It's not so simple, as a later section will show.

280-360: These lines inform BASIC where the entry points are for the machine code routines.

370: This loads in the machine code routines from a file called USR/DAT, notice that the load point is specified unlike a normal SYSTEM file load.

380-390: The program requests the name of the data base, it will add its own extensions and your password, so these must not be entered here.

430-440: The index is loaded in.
450-530: Fairly straightforward BASIC random file access, logical record 1 is immediately read to check for record deletions (see above). Note the use of


Fig．2．Examples of：a single keyword referencing several data records（keyword 1）：and a data record referenced by several keywords（record 1）．


Fig．3．The structure of physical record 1．The rest of the physical records are simply divided into four data records DAS（1）to DAS（4）．


Fig．4．The layout of the index．The actual byte values are for demonstration only．
overlapping data fields．
540：I am not sure whether the index will fill up available memory，or whether the disc will fill up first，it depends on memory size and on the way that the data base is used．This line will cause a warning to be given when index space is running short，ignore it at your peril
550－560：The problem here is to find out how much free space exists on the disc．I decided to compute the free space by using the highest logical record number to find the size of the data record file．The size of the index file could be obtained from the in memory size of the index．

The program files are also included in the calculation，and in my case no DOS is present．If the DOS or any other programs are present then the number 67 on line 550 will need to be reduced．The value LG（left granules）agrees with the FREE value obtained from DOS on my system．

570：The only thing you can do with a new file is add to it！

600：The above mentioned menu is displayed，from here on most of the program sections merely pass values between machine code routines，and input user responses． A study of the comments in the assembly listing will be more useful than a line by line description of the BASIC program． After a function is complete the program returns to the main menu， except for EXIT FROM PROGRAM．

## NEXT MONTH

In the second，and final，part of this feature we＇ll be taking a look at the machine code sections of the program．See you then

1 REM＊＊DELETE ALL REMS BEFORE USING PROGRAM
2 REM＊＊IF YOU INPUT PROGRAM USING AUTO 10，10 THIS WILL SAVE TIME！
5 REM＊＊THIS SECTION PARTITIONS THE MEMORY AFTER PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL MEMSIZE FOR USE WHEN THE PROGRAM EXITS．ONLY ONE POINTER NEEDS CHANGING，A CLEAR（NN）WILL DO THE REST
10 CLS：PRINT CHRS（23）：PRINTE528，＊INITIALISING＊
20 PRINTE642，＂INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM＊
36 POKE \＆H82DD，PEEK（ 8 H 46 Bl ）：POKE \＆H82DE，PEEK（\＆H4＠B2）
46 POKE \＆H40B1， 255 ：POKE \＆$\$ 46 B 2,127$
41 REM＊＊ONCE A CLEAR（NN）HAS BEEN DONE THE ORIGINAL MEMSIZE CAN BE STORED AS A VARIABLE MM．ARRAY SPACE CAN ALSO BE DEFINED
50 CLEAR 380：DIM DL（20），DL（22）：GOTO 250
51 REM＊＊SUBROUTINES ARE PUT AT THE START TO SPEED UP EXECUTION．THIS ONE PADS OUT A FILESPEC WITH BLANKS UP TO 32 BYTES（REQUIRED BY DOS）BEFORE POKEING IT INTO THE DCB AREA AT 8100 HEX，SEE LISTING
 NEXT I：RETURN
71 REM＊＊WAIT FOR A SINGLE KEYPRESS，RETURN WITH TRE CHARACTER IN QS
8］Q $Q=1 N K E Y \$: I F$ Q $\$={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$＂THEN 80 ELSE RETURN
B1 REM＊＊DISPLAY THE MESSAGE IN MS\＄FOR A PERIOD SPECIFIED BY T AND THEN ERASE IT，RESTORE CURSOR POSITION
9ø PRINT MS\＄；FOR I＝1 TO T：NEXT I：PRINT STRING\＄（LEN（ MS\＄），8）；：RETURN

91 REM＊＊CALCULATE PHYSICAL RECORD，SUB－RECORD WITHIN IT AND THEN GET IT
$109 \mathrm{PR}=\mathrm{INT}((\mathrm{LR}-1) / 4)+1: \mathrm{SR}=\mathrm{LR}-4 *(\mathrm{PR}-1): \mathrm{GET} 1$ ，PR：RETUR
161 REM＊＊ERROR TRAPPING ROUTINE，ONLY TRUE ERROR CODES 69 AND 53 ARE HANDLED，OTHER ERRORS TERMINATE PROGRAM AS NORMAL AFTER CLOSING FILES
118 IF ERR $=138$ THEN MS $\$={ }^{-1}-$ ACCESS DENIED，INCORRECT IF ERR $=138$ THEN MS $\$=--$ ACCESS DENIED
PASSWORD＊$: T=800:$ GOSUB $90:$ RESUME 380
120 IF ERR＜＞166 THEN CLOSE：ON ERROR GOTO
130 PRINT：PRINT＂FILE NAME＊NF\＄；＂NOT FOUND，CREATE IT $?(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})^{*}$
140 GOSUB 80：IF OS＝＂Y＂THEN 150 ELSE IF QS＝＂N＂THEN RESUME 380 EISE MS\＄＝＂PLEASE ANSWER＇Y＇OR＇N＇． T＝50日：GOSUB 90：GOTO 140
141 REM＊＊IF THE FILE COULD NOT BE FOUND AND THE USER HAS REQUESTED IT THEN A NEW FILE IS CREATED
 RESUME 446
151 REM＊＊THIS MESSAGE IS DISPLAYED WHEN THE PROGRAM IS READY TO ACCEPT A LINE OF DATA OR A KEYWORD
160 CLS：PRINT＂TYPE IN YOUR＂；Q1S；＊THEN 〈ENTER〉，TO CORRECT MISTAKES USE $\cdot=$ CHRS（ 93 ）；＂＇AND RETYPE ［83 SPC］＊＊＊＊；Q2S；＂CHARACTERS MAXIMUM＊＊＊＊
170 PRINTe384，HL\＄：PRINTe512，HL\＄：PRINTe448，＊＊；：RETURN
171 REM＊THESE DATA STATEMENTS ARE USR8 ENCODED IN ASCII DECIMAL FORM AND ARE PUT INTO MEMORY．ALL OF THE OTHER USR ROUTINES ARE IN ANOTHER FILE （USR／DAT）AND ARE INPUT BY USR8 DATA $265,127,16,34,221,130,33,0,128,17,0,129$

190
200
210
220
230
230
240
250
258
251 OPENED

421 REM＊＊CONSTRUCT A FILESPEC AND THEN ATTEMPT TO LOAD IN THE INDEX FILE
430 FSS＝NFS＋＂／IND．＂＋PWS：GOSUB 68：E＝USR8（\＆H82DF）
$440 \quad$ FD $\$=N F \$+$＂$/$ DAT．${ }^{*}+$ PW $\$$
441 REM＊＊OPEN THE DATA FILE
450 OPEN＂R＂，1，FDS
451 REM＊＊AND FIELD THE BUFFERS，OVERLAPPING FIELDS ARE USED HERE SINCE THE EIRST RECORD OF THE DATA FILE IS USED EOR DELETED RECORD STORAGE
468 FOR $18=6$ TO
470 FIELD 1，（I\＆＊63）AS DD $\$ 63$ AS DAS $(18+1)$
48 Ø NEXT I\％
490 FOR I\＆$=6$ TO 19
581 FIELD 1，（I8＊2）AS DD $\$ 2$ AS DL $\$(I 8+1)$
518 NEXT I8
511 REM＊＊$S=0$ FOR AN EXISTING FILE ELSE $S=1$
520
521
530
531
540
541

## REM＊＊DN WILL BE B FOR A NEW FILE

FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO DN：DL $(I)=C V I(D L \$(2+I)): N E X T$ REM＊＊CHECK ON MEMORY USAGE BY INDEX EI＝PEEK（ $\& H 82$ DF）＋PEEK（ 5 H82EQ）＊256：LE＝MM－EI RUNNING SHORT
IF ONLY＂+ STRS（LG）＋＂GRANULES REMAINING＂：T $=2290$ 。 GOSUB 98
561 REM＊＊LIMIT OPTIONS IF THIS IS A NEW FILE
576 IF S＝1 THEN $97 \theta$
571 REM＊＊PRESENT FULL OPTIONS IF FILE ALREADY EXISTS CHOICE PRINT

五；NFS：PRINT HLS
1－－－CHECK SYSTEM STATUS 2－－－LOOK P／MODIFY RECO 4－－EXIT FROM PROGRAM 5－－－－ADD A RECORD＂
681 REM＊＊WARN USER OF IMPENDING DOOM
IF LE＜15＠THEN PRINT＊＊＊＊WARNING， E：＂MORE CHARACTERS IN MEMORY＊＊＊n
620 PRINT HIS，PRINT ：？
621 REM＊＊GET DESIRED OPTION AND BRANCH TO IT
630 GOSUB 80：ON VAL（OS）GOTO $650,74 \theta, 840,920,970$ 90：GOTO 630

670 －STRING SPACE＂；TAB（3B）RRE AS）N DELETED LIST IF DNく＞G THEN PRINT DN＂RECORD（S SN ：${ }^{n}:$ FO
PRINT
680 PRINT
＂END OF INDEX AREA＂；TAB（30）M
690 PRINT EEND OF INDEX＂；TAB（30）EI
760 PRINT＊ROOM LEFT FOR INDEX＂；TAB（30）LE
710 PRINT＂DISC SPACE USED＂；TAB（30）TG；＂（GRANULES）＂
720 PRINT＂NEXT RECORD NUMBER＂；：IF DN $=\emptyset$ THEN PRINT LL ELSE PRINT DL（DN）
738 INPUT＂＜ENTER＞FOR MAIN MENU＂；DDS：GOTO 580
731 REM＊＊THIS IS THE HEART OF THE PROGRAM．IT REM＊＊THIS IS THE HEART OF THE PROGRAM．IT THE LOGICAL RECORD NUMBERS ASSCOCIATED WITH IT
732 REM＊＊IT THEN GETS THE RECORD FROM DISC AND DISPLAYS IT．A LIMITED EDITING FACILITY IS ALSO PROVIDED
740 CLS：Q1\＄＝＂KEY FOR DESIRED RECORD，＂：Q2\＄＝＂ 32 ＂： GOSUB 160
741 REM＊＊PUT THE KEYWORD IN THE BUFFER
$750 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{USR1}(\mathrm{E}): F F=8 \mathrm{H} 82 \mathrm{E} 1$ DEY＊SOME KEYWORDS CANNOT BE DIRECTY OTHER DATA GOTO 580
$\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{USR} 7(\mathrm{~F}): \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1: \operatorname{PRINT} \operatorname{TAB}(32)^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{m}$
IF POS（I）$>60$ THEN PRINT：PRINT TAB（32）＂＂；
RN＝USR6（ $F$ ）
$\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+2: \mathrm{IF}$ RN $<>$ THEN PRINT RN；＂＂；ELSE PRINT： GOTO 860
GOTO 888
911 REM＊＊IT IS ABSOLUTELY VITAL THAT THE PROGRAM EXITS VIA THIS SECTION IF THE INDEX／DATA BASE IS TO BE MAINTAINED．THE UPDATED INDEX IS WRITTEN TO DISC ANY DELETIONS AND THEIR LOCATIONS ARE ALSO FILED REM＊＊THIS IS DONE SO THAT THE PROGRAM CAN RE－USE THE SPACE WHEN RECORDS ARE ADDED
FSS＝NFS＋＂／IND．＊＋PW\＄：GOSUB 60：E＝USR9（E）
930 GET 1，1：FOR I＝ø TO DN：LSET DL\＄（2＋I）＝MKI\＄（DL（I））： NEXT I
LSET DLS（1）＝MKIS（LL）：LSET DLS（2）＝MKI \＄（DN）：PUT 1， REM＊＊THE ORIGINAL MEMORY SIZE IS NOW RESTORED $M=I N T(M M / 256): L=M M-M * 256$
POKE 6H40B1，M：POKE \＆H40B2，L：CLEAR 50：END
REM＊＊ADD NEW RECORDS SECTION．THE RECORD TO BE ADDED IS EITHER PUT AT THE HIGHEST RECORD＋1 OR SPACES FROM PREVIOUS DELETIONS ARE USED
Q1 $\$={ }^{=}$NEW RECORD，＂：Q2 $\$=^{*} 63^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOSUB 160
LINEINPUT RRS：IF RRS＝＝＂OR LEN（RRS）$>63$ THEN 970
998 IF $D N<>$ THEN $L R=D L(D N): D N=D N-1 \quad E L S E \quad L R=L L: L L=L L+1$
000 GOSUB 1ø0：LSET DAS（SR）＝RR\＄：PUT 1，PR
1001 REM＊＊KEYWORDS ARE INPUT，AND CROSS REFERENCES ARE
SET UP IN THE INDEX
Q1§＝＂KEYWORD＂：Q2\＄＝＂ 32 ＂：GOSUB 160
1010
1020 E＝USR1（E）
$1030 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{USR} 2$（\＆H82E1）
1040 IF $F=6$ THEN $E=U S R 3(E): G O T O 103$
1851 REM＊＊IF THE KEYWORD JUST ENTERED IS A SUBSTRING OF ANOTHER KEYWORD FOR THIS RECORD THEN IT IS REDUNDANT．A＂+ ＂IS DISPLAYED TO SHOW THAT IT HAS NOT BEEN ENTERED
1860
1078
1070
1880
1090
$1096 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{LR} / 256): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{LR}-\mathrm{H} * 256$
1100 POKE \＆H82DD，L：POKE \＆H82DE，H
1110 E＝USR4（F）
1120 PRINTR449，＂MORE KEYWORDS ？（Y／N）［19 SPC］＊
1130 PRINT8512，HL\＄；：GOSUB 80
1140 IF $Q S=" N$＂THEN 580 ELSE 1010

## Listing 1．Data base management

program in BASIC．


## Sinclair ZXSpectn

## 16K or 48K RAM... full-size movingkey keyboard... colour and sound... high-resolution graphics...

 From only Ł125!First, there was the world-beating Sinclair ZX80. The first personal computer for under £100

Then, the ZX81. With up to 16 K RAM available, and the ZX Printer. Giving more power and more flexibility. Together, they've sold over 500,000 so far, to make Sinclair world leaders in personal computing. And the ZX 81 remains the ideal low-cost introduction to computing.

Now there's the ZX Spectrum! With up to 48 K of RAM. A full-size moving-key keyboard. Vivid colour and sound. Highresolution graphics. And a low price that's unrivalled

## Professional powerpersonal computer price!

The ZX Spectrum incorporates all the proven features of the ZX81. But its new 16K BASIC ROM dramatically increases your computing power.

You have access to a range of 8 colours for foreground, background and border, together with a sound generator and high-resolution graphics.

You have the facility to support separate data files.

You have a choice of storage capacities (governed by the amount of RAM) 16 K of RAM (which you can uprate later to 48 K of RAM) or a massive 48 K of RAM

Yet the price of the Spectrum 16K is an amazing £125! Even the popular 48 K version costs only $£ 175$ !

You may decide to begin with the 16 K version. If so, you can still return it later for an upgrade. The cost? Around £60.

## Ready to use today, easy to expand tomorrow

Your ZX Spectrum comes with a mains adaptor and all the necessary leads to connect to most cassette recorders and TVs (colour or black and white)

Employing Sinclair BASIC (now used in over 500,000 computers worldwide) the ZX Spectrum comes complete with two manuals which together represent a detailed course in BASIC programming. Whether you're a beginner or a competent programmer, you'll find them both of immense help. Depending on your computer experience, you'll quickly be moving into the colourful world of ZX Spectrum professional-level computing.

There's no need to stop there. The ZX Printer - available now - is fully compatible with the $Z \times$ Spectrum. And later this year there will be Microdrives for massive amounts of extra on-line storage, plus an RS232 / network interface board.


## Key features of the Sinclair ZX Spectrum

- Full colour-8 colours each for foreground, background and border. plus flashing and brightness-intensity control.
- Sound-BEEP command with variable pitch and duration
- Massive RAM-16K or 48 K
- Full-size moving-key keyboard - all keys at normal typewriter pitch, with repeat facility on each key.
- High-resolution-256 dots horizontally $\times 192$ vertically, each individually addressable for true highresolution graphics.
- ASCII character set-with upper- and lower-case characters.
- Teletext-compatible-user software can generate 40 characters per line or other settings.
- High speed LOAD \& SAVE-16K in 100 seconds via cassette, with VERIFY \& MERGE for programs and separate data files.
- Sinclair 16 K extended BASICincorporating unique 'one-touch keyword entry, syntax check, and report codes



## The ZX Printeravailable now

Designed exclusively for use with the Sinclair ZX range of computers, the printer offers ZX Spectrum owners the full ASCII character set-including lower-case characters and high-resolution graphics.

A special feature is COPY which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further instructions. Printing speed is 50 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 9 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your ZX Spectrum. A roll of paper ( 65 ft long and 4 in wide) is supplied, along with full instructions. Further supplies of paper are available in packs of five rolls.

## The ZX Microdrivecoming soon

The new Microdrives, designed especially for the ZX Spectrum, are set to change the face of personal computing by providing mass on-line storage.

Each Microdrive can hold up to 100 K bytes using a single interchangeable storage medium.

The transfer rate is 16 K bytes per second, with an average access time of 3.5 seconds. And you'll be able to connect up to 8Microdrives to your Spectrum via the ZX Expansion Module

A remarkable breakthrough at a remarkable price. The Microdrives will be available in the early part of 1983 for around £50.


## ZX Spectrum software on cassettes - available now

The Spectrum software library is growing every day. Subjects include games, education, and business/ nousehold management. Flight Simulation...Chess ... Planetoids. History...Inventions ...VU-CALC...VU-3D Club Record Controller...there is something for everyone. And they all make full use of the Spectrum's colour, sound, and graphics capabilities. You'll receive a detailed catalogue with your Spectrum.

## ZXExpansion Module

This module incorporates the three functions of Microdrive controller, local area network, and RS232 interface. Connect it to your Spectrum and you can control up to eight Microdrives, communicate with other computers, and drive a wide range of printers.

The potential is enormous, and the module will be available in the early part of 1983 for around $£ 30$.


Sinclair Research Ltd, Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3PS.
Tel: Camberley (0276) 685311.

## How to order your ZX Spectrum

BY PHONE-Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard holders can call 01-200 0200 for personal attention 24 hours a day, every day. BY FREEPOST-use the no-stamp needed coupon below. You can pay by cheque, postal order, Barclaycard,

Access or Trustcard
EITHER WAY-please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day money-back option, of course. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt - and we have no doubt that you will be.

To: Sinclair Research, FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey, GUI5 3BR

| Qty | Item | Code | Item Price <br> $£$ | Total <br> $£$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sinclair ZX Spectrum -16K RAM version | 100 | 125.00 |  |  |
| Sinclair ZX Spectrum -48K RAM version | 101 | 175.00 |  |  |
| Sinclair ZX Printer | 27 | 59.95 |  |  |
| Printer paper (pack of 5 rolls) | 16 | 11.95 |  |  |
| Postage and packing: orders under 100 | 28 | 2.95 |  |  |
| orders over £100 | 29 | 4.95 |  |  |
|  |  | Total £ |  |  |

Please tick if you require a VAT receipt $\square$

* enclose a cheque/postal order payable to Sinclair Research Ltd for £
*Please charge to my Access/Barclaycard/Trustcard account no.
*Please delete/complete as applicable

Signature
PLEASE PRINT
Name: Mr/Mrs/Miss
Address

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 cot904
FREEPOST-no stamp needed. Prices apply to UK only. Export prices on application.

## Sinclair ZX Spectrum-technical data.

## Dimensions

| Width | 233 mm |
| :--- | ---: |
| Depth | 144 mm |
| Height | 30 mm |

## CPU/ memory

Z80A microprocessor running at 3.5 MHz . 16 K -byte ROM containing BASIC interpreter and operating system.

16 K -byte RAM (plus optional 32K-byte RAM on internal expansion board) or 48K-byte RAM.

## Keyboard

40-moving-key keyboard with full upper and lower case with capitals lock feature. All BASIC words obtained by single keys, plus 16 graphics characters, 22 colour control codes, and 21 userdefinable graphics characters. All keys have auto repeat.

## Display

Memory-mapped display of 256 pixels $\times$ 192 pixels; plus one attributes byte per character square, defining one of eight foreground colours, one of eight background colours, normal or extra brightness and flashing or steady. Screen border colour also settable to one of eight colours. Will drive a PAL UHF colour TV set, or black and white set (which will give a scale of grey), on channel 36 .

## Sound

Internal loudspeaker can be operated over more than 10 octaves (actually 130 semitones) via basic BEEP command. Jack sockets at the rear of computer allow connections to external amplifier/ speaker.

## Graphics

Point, line, circle and arc drawing commands in high-resolution graphics. 16 pre-defined graphics characters plus 21 userdefinable graphics characters. Also functions to yield character at a given position, attribute at a given position (colours, brightness and flash) and whether a given pixel is set. Text may be written on the screen on 24 lines of 32 characters. Text and graphics may be freely mixed.

## Colours

Foreground and background colours, brightness and flashing are set by BASIC INK, PAPER, BRIGHT and FLASH commands. OVER may also be set, which performs an exclusive-or operation to overwrite any printing or plotting that is already on the screen. INVERSE will give inverse video printing. These six commands may be set globally to cover all further PRINT, PLOT, DRAW or CIRCLE commands, or locally within these commands to cover only the results of that command. They may also be set locally to cover text printed by an INPUT statement. Colour-control codes, which may be accessed from the keyboard, may be inserted into text or program listing, and when displayed will override the globally set colours until another control code is encountered. Brightness and flashing codes may be inserted into program or text, similarly. Colour-control codes in a program listing have no effect on its execution. Border colour is set by a BORDER command. The eight colours available are black, blue, red,
magenta, green, cyan, yellow and white. All eight colours may be present on the screen at once, with some areas flashing and others steady, and any area may be highlighted extra bright.

## Screen

The screen is divided into two sections. The top section - normally the first 22 lines - displays the program listing or the results of program or command execution. The bottom section normally the last 2 lines - shows the command or program line currently being entered, or the program line currently being edited. It also shows the report messages. Full editing facilities of cursor left, cursor right, insert and delete (with auto-repeat facility) are available over this line. The bottom section will expand to accept a current line of up to 22 lines.

## Mathematical operations and functions

Arithmetic operations of,,$+- \times, \div$, and raise to a power. Mathematical functions of sine, cosine, tangent and their inverses; natural logs and exponentials; sign function, absolute value function, and integer function; square root function, random number generator, and pi.

Numbers are stored as five bytes of floating point binary - giving a range of $+3 \times 10^{-39}$ to $+7 \times 10^{38}$ accurate to $9^{1 / 2}$ decimal digits.

Binary numbers may be entered directly with the BIN function. $=,>,<,>=,<=$ and $<>$ may be used to compare string or arithmetic values or variables to yield 0 (false) or 1 (true). Logical operators AND, OR and NOT yield boolean results but will accept 0 (false) and any number (true).

User-definable functions are defined using DEFFN, and called usingFN. They may take up to 26 numeric and 26 string arguments, and may yield string or numeric results.

There is a full DATA mechanism, using the commands READ, DATA and RESTORE.

A real-time clock is obtainable.

## String operations and functions

Strings can be concatenated with + . String variables or values may be compared with $=,>,<$ $>=,<=,<>$ to give boolean results. String functions are VAL, VALS, STRS and LEN. CHR\$ and CODE convert numbers to characters and vice versa, using the ASCII code.

A very powerful string slicing mechanism exists, using the form a\$ (xTO y).

## Variable names

Numeric - any string starting with a letter (upper and lower case are not distinguished between, and spaces are ignored).

## String-A to Z\$.

FOR-NEXT loops-A-Z.
Numeric arrays - A-Z.
String arrays - AS to ZS.
Simple variables and arrays with the same name are allowed and distinguished between.

## Arrays

Arrays may be multi-dimensional, with subscripts starting at 1 . String arrays, technically character arrays, may have their last subscript omitted, yielding a string.

## Expression evaluator

A full expression evaluator is called during program execution whenever an expression, constant or variable is encountered. This allows the use of expressions as arguments to GOTO, GOSUB, etc.

It also operates on commands allowing the ZX Spectrum to operate as a calculator.

## Cassette interface

The ZX Spectrum incorporates an advanced ${ }^{*}$ cassette interíace. A tone leader is recorded before the information to overcome the automatic recording level fluctuations of some tape recorders, and a Schmitt trigger is used to remove noise on playback.

All saved information is started with a header containing information as to its type, title, length and address information. Program, screens, blocks of memory, string and character arrays may all be saved separately.

Programs, blocks of memory and arrays may be verified after saving to confirm successful saving.

Programs and arrays may be merged from tape to combine them with the existing contents of memory. Where two line numbers or variables names coincide, the old one is overwritten.

Programs may be saved with a line number where execution will start immediately on loading. The cassette interface runs at 1500 baud, through two 3.5 mm jack plugs.

## Expansion port

This has the full data, address and control busses from the Z80A, and is used to interface to the ZX Printer, the RS232 and NET interfaces and the ZX Microdrives.

IN and OUT commands give the I/O port equivalents of PEEK and POKE.

## ZX81 compatibility

ZX81 BASIC is essentially a subset of ZX Spectrum BASIC. The differences are as follows.

FAST and SLOW: the ZX Spectrum operates at the speed of the $Z \times 81$ in FAST mode with the steady display of SLOW mode, and does not include these commands.

SCROLL: the ZX Spectrum scrolls automatically, asking the operator "scroll?" every time a screen is filled.

UNPLOT: the ZX Spectrum can unplot a pixel using PLOT OVER, and thus achieves unplot.

Character set: the ZX Spectrum uses the ASCII character set, as opposed to the ZX81 non-standard set.

ZX81 programs may be typed into the ZX Spectrum with very little change, but may of course now be considerably improved. The ZX Spectrum is fully compatible with the ZX Printer, which can now print out a full upper and lower case character set, and the high resolution graphics; using LLIST, LPRINT and COPY.
ZX81 software cassettes and the ZX16K RAM pack will not operate with the ZX Spectrum.

## ELEGANT PROGRAMMING

## For our grand finale in this series we take a look at a completely different method of tackling problems in programming.

The subject of this final article is the rather grand sounding programming technique called, 'recursion'. You may feel that the last part of a series on programming is an odd place to be in troducing yet another programming method! After all, stepwise refinement and structured programming were covered earlier in the series as the only way to write good programs - so what else can there be? The answer is that recur sion is almost a wholly separate approach to programming. Simple programming problems are most easily solved using combinations of branch (ie IF statements) and loops. Problems that are best solv. ed using recursion are usually not encountered until much later on the road to becoming an expert programmer and, by this stage, it is often too late to see an alter native way of tackling a problem. This might account in part at least for the trouble that many people have with understanding and using recursion. On the other hand it might just be that recursion is a method of thinking that you either find natural or you don't. Whatever the reason, recursion has a way of making fanatical friends and devoted enemies. A more balanced view is that recursion is just another weapon to be added to the programmers' arsenal and used when appropriate. So, if you have never met recursion or if you have been convinced that it is a difficult technique reserved for academics then read on

## ITERATION V RECURSION

The best way to explain recursion is by example. Perhaps the most used and simplest example of recursion is the calculation of the factorial function. It is a good example not only because it is simple but because it shows clearly the relationship between the programming methods we already know looping etc - and recursion. The factorial function $n$ ! is the product of all the integers from 1 up to and including $n$. In other words:
$\mathrm{n}!=1 * 2 * 3 \star 4 * 5 \ldots *(n-1) * n$

If you were set the task of writing a BASIC program to calculate the factorial function then you would probably write something like:

## 10 INPUT N

$20 \mathrm{~A}=1$

## 30 FOR I=1 TO N

$40 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A} * \mathrm{I}$
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT A
The main part of the program, ie the part that does all the work is the FOR loop between lines 30 to 50. The usual name for this sort of solution is 'iteration'. Any program that arrives at its solution by going round a loop is known as an iterative program. At this point it may be difficult to see how there could possibly be an alternative to iteration - looping is so fundamental to programming. However there is another equivalent definition of the factorial function that leads directly to a different sort of program that calculates it. If you want to work out $n$ ! and you happen to already know what ( $n-1$ )! is then you can take a short cut by using:

$$
\mathrm{n}!=\mathrm{n} *(\mathrm{n}-1)!
$$

For example $4!=4 * 3$ !. If you don't happen to know the value of ( $n-1$ )! then you can use the same idea once more to find ( $n-1$ )! That is $(n-1)!=(n-1) *(n-2)$ ! You should be able to see that you can keep on using this relationship until you get to a factorial that you do know the value of and then by working your way back up the chain you can return to the value of the factorial that you want. A value of the factorial function that is particularly easy to remember (or work out) is 1 ! which is of course equal to 1 . So, for example, to calculate 4 ! using this method we would first reduce the problem to finding 3 ! by $4!=4 * 3$ !. Then we would reduce the problem to finding $2!$ by $3!=3 \star 2$ ! and finally to 1 !, which we know by $2!=2 * 1$ !. To get the required answer we now have to work our way back 'up' the chain of calculations ie $2!=2 * 1!=2,3!=3 * 2=6$, and finally $4!=4 * 6=24$. This, rather
strange method calculates the factorical function without any hint of an iterative loop - it is the recur. sive method of calculating the factorial function. The ideas of 'stepping down through a calculation until you reach a point where you can replace unknown parameters by actual values and then stepping up through the calculation filling in the previously missing values is characteristic of all recursion. Another feature of recursion is the way that the recursive definition of the factorial function involves itself. That is:

$$
n!=n *(n-1)!
$$

can be read as a definition of $n$ ! in terms of $n$ and ( $n-1$ )! In fact it is this self referencing that makes the step down/step up behaviour of recursion possible.

Now that we have an alternative method of calculating the factorial function the next step is to produce a BASIC program that uses recursion. However this is not quite so easy as it sounds.

## RECURSION AND BASIC

There are computer languages that are defined and implemented with special features to allow and even encourage programmers to write recursive programs. The trouble is that BASIC isn't one of them! This isn't unreasonable when you think of BASIC's humble origins as a first teaching language. A few versions of BASIC - C BASIC and BBC BASIC for example - contain special facilities for recursion but, in general, BASIC leaves the programmer to sort out recursion alone. Things are not quite so bad, however, because it is fairly easy to write clean and neat recursive programs in BASIC using a simple idea. Before introducing this it is worth looking at the way that a standard recursive program would appear in a version of BASIC that facilitates recursion - BBC BASIC

What we need to do is take the recursive definition of the factorial function and convert it as directly as possible into BASIC

## 10 DEF FNF(N)

## 20 IF $\mathrm{NC}>1$ THEN $=\mathrm{N} * \mathrm{FNF}(\mathrm{N}-1)$ <br> $30=1$

Although the above program may look a little strange you should be able to identify the overall form of a recursive subroutine. The first line (10) defines what follows as a function called FNF. The second line (20) is the recursive definition of N ! It says IF $\mathrm{N}<>1$ THEN the result of the function is N times the result of $\operatorname{FNF}(\mathrm{N}-1)$. You should be


Fig. 1. The calculation of $\mathrm{FNF}(4)$.
able to see that this is where the step down/step up calculation occurs. When FNF is used, for example in the statement PRINT FNF (4), line 20 causes FNF to be called as $\operatorname{FNF}(\mathrm{N}-1), \operatorname{FNF}(\mathrm{N}-2)$ and so on until FNF(1) is reached when line 30 returns the value 1 and the chain of calculations is taken back up towards the first use of FNF. This idea can only work and really be understood if each time FNF is used a completely new version of the function, in particular all its variables, are created anew. For example in the execution of FNF(4) line 20 causes a completely new version of FNF to come into existence to work out FNF (3). This in turn causes another version of FNF to come into existence to work out FNF (2) which finally creates a version to give the value of $\mathrm{FNF}(1)$. Not only must a new version of FNF come into existence each time it is used, each new version must only replace the previous one until it returns a result. In other words to allow the calculation to work its way back up the chain it is necessary for each of the versions of FNF created on the way down the chain to carry on existing both to accept the results of the later versions of the function and to return a value to any earlier versions of the function. So to continue the above example, when FNF (1) returns the value 1 as its answer, it passes it to the partially completed version calculating FNF (2). This allows this version to complete its line 20 and pass the result 2 to the next version and so on to the first use of FNF which finally returns the value $\mathrm{FNF}(\mathrm{N})$ to the PRINT statement that it was used in. The way that FNF works out any factorial is not difficult to understand but it may be difficult to tollow so Fig. 1 is included as a summary of the FNF (4) calculation

This description of the FNF function is all very well tor anyone with BBC BASIC but what about the rest of us. Well the answer is that there is a simple method of implementing recursive sub-
routines in almost any version of BASIC. The method relies on the version of BASIC having a good pair of GOSUB and RETURN statements. In particular it is important that you can GOSUB to a subroutine from within a sub. routine and still have the RETURN statement take you back to the correct place. In other words it is important that subroutine calls can be 'nested' to a reasonable depth. The main problem in using BASIC subroutines recursively is that each time the subroutine is used a whole new set of variables should come into existence and when the subroutine finishes it should be possible to return to a previous version of the subroutine restoring the old values. The simplest, but incorrect, BASIC recursive implementation of the factorial function is

## 10 INPUT N

20 GOSUB 1000
30 FRINT F

## 40 END

1000 IF $N=1$ THEN $F=1$ :RETURN
$1010 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-1$
1020 GOSUB 1000
$1030 \mathrm{~F}=(\mathrm{N}+1) * \mathrm{~F}$
1040 RETURN
Subroutine 1000 attempts to use recursion to calculate N ! by calling itself at line 1020 to work out an answer for ( $\mathrm{N}-1$ )! and then using this in line 1030 to calculate N !. Unfortunately, this doesn't work because the old values of N and F are destroyed each time the sub. routine is called. The answer to this is to use an array for each variable in the subroutine and a count of how many times the sub routine has been called. This count is used as an index to the arrays so that effectively a completely new set of variables is produced each time the subroutine is called. For example:

## 10 DIM N(10) <br> 20 DIM F(10) <br> 30 INPUT N(1) <br> $40 \mathrm{I}=0$ <br> 50 GOSUB 1000 <br> 60 PRINT F(1) <br> 70 END

$1000 I=I+1$
1010 IF $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{I})=1$ THEN $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{I})=1 ; \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1$ RETURN
$1020 \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{I}+1)=\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{I})-1$
1030 GOSUB 1000
$1040 \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{I}) * \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{I}+1)$
$1050 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-1$
1060 RETURN
The two simple variables N and F are now replaced by arrays $\mathrm{N}(10)$ and $\mathrm{F}(10)$. The variable T counts the number of times that the subroutine is called. Within the subroutine the current values of the variables are in $N(I)$ and $F(I)$ respectively but the result from the previous version of the subroutine is always in $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{I}+1)$ and the value of $N$ is passed in $N(1+1)$. This is how the versions of the subroutine communicate with each other

This use of arrays to create new versions of the variables each time the subroutine is used is interesting because it imitates the way that languages such as Pascal implement recursion. You may recognise the way the arrays are used with the index I as nothing more than a simple stack

## RECURSIVE SOLUTIONS

The recursive calculation of the factorial function is a good example because it is easy :o see how the detimitur. leads to the program. Recursive programs do often arise directly from the implementation of a recursive definition but it is also the case that many problems that seem to have nothing to do with recursion at first sight can be solved by recursion. For example the well. known 'Towers of Hanoi' problem contains no obvious hint of recursion but it is most easily solved by recursion. The Towers of Hanoi problem consists of three pegs numbered 0,1 , and 2 and at the start of the problem there is a pyramid of $N$ discs, smallest at the top on peg 0 . The object of the puzzle is to transfer all the discs one at a time to another peg but with the restriction that a larger disc must never be placed on top of a smaller disc. If you have never come across the problem before
you may not appreciate just how theky it is lry it for yourselt using tour or tive coms and youli soon understand the diffcuities $\dot{A}$ recursive solution consists of four stages.

1) It iv-i then move the dise from peg ú to peg 1 and stop
2) If $N>1$ then move the top $N-1$ dises to peg 2
3) Then move the remaining bottom dise to peg 1
4) Move the $N-1$ dises now on peg 2 to peg 1
Steps 2 and 4 are clearly recursive in that they both involve the original problem but with $\mathrm{N}-1$ dises instead of N . Uncovering this sort of solution is something that gets easier with practice but the main idea is to reduce the problem you are faced with to a solution of a slightly simpler one and then repeat this reduction until the problem is solved.

## SUMMING UP

Recursion is a subject that has received much academic attention Rather than just being an alternative to iteration it may be that recursion is in some way more powerful. In other words there may
exist problems that cannot be solved using iteration but can using recursion More to the point, it is possible that there are practical problems that are significantiy easier to solve using recursion For example, most nomptiers anailise computer ianguages using recursive ituthods Many of the problems in artifichal inteligence seem to be easier to understand and solve using recursive methods. Whatever the truth recursion is finding its way into computer languages intended tor advanced future applications.

On the subject of program ming languages the chorce of BASIC as the language tor examples in this series may seem a little strange - if you want to illustrate advanced or youd programming methods and ideas then surely an advanced language would be the best choice. Apart from the obvious advantage of using the most popular and common programming language (ie BASIC) it also serves to emphasise the fact that the techniques are ideas independent of any particular language. BASIC is by no means the last word in programming languages but then neither is the much praised Pascal. It is true that any language that provides extra facilities for writing
well structured programs with advanced data types and structures is to be admired but it is always up to the programmer to take advan. tage of these facilities. I have seen as many badly written programs in Pascal as in BASIC! Programming languages will develop and uffer more advanced teatures as time yoes on but it will take a lot to move BASIC from its current position as the number one language. What is likely to happen is that BASIC will develop to include extra teatures until it becomes nothing like the BASIC that we use today. This has already happened in the sense that BBC BASIC is a much fuller and richer language than the original Dartmouth BASIC

This aspect of evolution rather than revolution in programming languages is very like the way natural languages develop and why should it be otherwise? As long as the more advanced versions of BASIC include the original as a subset there should be no problems. Until the day that computers program themselves we must continue to find ways of improving the clarity and accuracy of the programs that we write and this will entail the further development and refinement of high level computer languages, BASIC included.

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Wendy J Palmer

# CLUB CALL 

Find fellow micro users in your area

Welcome once again to our regular spot on computer clubs and user groups Some areas of the country (and of the world) are better represented than others, so if you do not see a club in an area that you know is catered tor why not drop us a line?

## ORPINGTON COMPUTER CLUB

23 Arundel Drive

## Orpington

Kent BR6 9JF
Contact: R A Pyatt (Secretary) Tel: 66-20281

This well-organised group meets every Friday at 8.00 pm at the Church Hall of Christ Church in Charterhouse Road, Orpington. Refreshments are served free at 9.00 pm and you can enjoy them without worrying about your micro's satety - members equip. ment is insured by the club while it is on the premises, or being carried to and from the club. The club caters tor all computer users beginners or advanced, the aim (and apparently the result) is that the members learn as much as possible from each other. So why not drop in?

## JUPITER ACE USERS CLUB

## C/o REMSOFT

18 George Street,
Brighton BN2 1 RH
Contact: John Noyce or Doug Bollen
Tel: 0273-602354
The club has been formed to provide a forum for members to exchange information on the Ace: also to produce and market reasonably priced software in cassette based format. In addition the interfacing capabilities of the Ace needs exploring with the possibility of kits being made available cheaply to members. The club is independent of Jupiter Can tab, the creators of the Ace, but it is hoped that a friendly and infor mative relationship will exist between the two. The annual subscription is $£ 7.00$, members getting three newsletters, advice on add-ons, special offers on software and hardware. Brighton-
based REMSOFT, a commercial enterprise, has announced the first software for the Jupiter Ace and full details can be obtained from the above address.

## THAMES VALLEY COMPUTER CLUB

The Griffin,
Church Road
Caversham,
Reading
Contact: Stephen Cole (Secretary) Tel: 0256-25857

The group meets at The Griffin in Caversham and covers the Newbury, Reading, Bracknell and Maidenhead areas and has been in existence for the last four years The club has about 75 members ranging from beginners to professionals, who between them have a lot of hardware and software expertise. The main monthly meeting, on the first Tuesday of the month, consists of a talk or demonstration as well as a members' query session and time for refreshment and private conversation. There is a monthly meeting fee of 50 p plus an annual subscription of $£ 1.00$. The club also has special interest groups which meet in the second half of the month (Z80 group, 6502 group, beginners group and advanced software group). A newsletter is produced every other month detailing previous and future meetings, news etc. The machines in use include Tandy, NASCOM, PET, UK 101, BBC, Sinclair and Sharp. Contact Stephen or Phil Warn (Treasurer) on 0734-594874

## BIRMINGHAM NASCOM USER GROUP

Contact: Martin Sidebotham (Secretary)
Tel: 021.744 3093
This group meets on the last Tuesday of every month (except December) at 8.00 pm in the upstairs room at Davenports Social Club, Granville Street, Birmingham (behind the Brewery, off Bath Row, near the Birmingham Accident Hospital)

TANGERINE USERS GROUP
1 Marlborough Drive,
Worle,
Avon BS22 ODQ
Contact: Bob Green
Tel: 0934-21315
Continuing their policy of expansion, TUG has moved to new headquarters as above. This location provides easy access from the western motorway network (M5) allowing monthly meetings between members more easily than was previously possible. With this move comes an increase in staffing levels and the formation of a new research and development team to continue full Microtan system support

## ATARI HOME COMPUTER CLUB MAGAZINE I/ O

Atari Int. (UK) Ltd.
Atari House,
Railway Terrace
Slough,
Berkshire
Contact: Graham Daubney
Tel: 0753-33344
This quarterly news magazine produced by Atari is for Atari Home Computer Club members throughout the UK. Each issue includes a page dedicated to news and views from the user groups. Whether you already belong to a club or would like to recruit and administer one of the groups in your area, Graham would like to hear from you. He can put you in touch with people of a like mind living nearby, lend advice on the most effective ways of setting up and running a computer user group, and of course can relay information on the group's latest tinds and activities to other Horne Computer Club members. So if you are an Atari user, why not write to Graham and let him help you find others.

If you would like us to have your club included on this page just drop us a line with full details of the club's activities, fees, meeting place, etc, at

## Club Call <br> Computing Today, <br> 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H OEE.

Please do not forget that if you have sent us details of your club in the past it would help us and our readers if you keep us informed of changes to the information

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# PRINTOUT 

## Dear Sitr,

I was surprised by the 'Multiplication Tutor' listing in your December issue. Not only was there an error in line 100 (which should read: PRINT AT X, Y;etc) but also three pairs of superfluous brackets: in line 60; the outer pair in line 80: and the first pair in line 120 - in a program that goes to extreme measures to reduce size!

Secondly, are you considering reviewing the Jupiter Ace? This seemed an obvious step after your series on FORTH, but no review has yet appeared.

Finally, Graham Blakemore of Loughborough seemed unsure of how to obtain a hard copy of a machine code program on the PET. I suggest that he uses the following:

## OPEN 5,4 <br> CMD5

Enter the monitor and ask for a memory display.

Yours faithfully,
Jonathan Jones
Worcestershire.
(*Yes, the Jupiter Ace is currently undergoing a thorough testing in the hands of our reviewers. The report should be ready for our next issue. Ed. "

## Dear sir,

Way back in your August issue you published a 'Battleships' rype game for the Casio 702P, entitled 'Casio Convoy' (p. 30). It contrined a small error, with disastrous effects, which I've at last managed to locate. In case other $702 P$ devotees are still struggling I thought you might be interested in my finding

The error is in line 360, where IF $D \leqslant O$ should read 'IF D $>0$ '. The effect of the error is to cause the printout 'All Warships Sunk' at every sinking.

Some further points pertaining to this program may be helpful. Firstly it may not be clear to some users that DEFM 2' must be entered before the program can be run. Altering 'SHIPS SPEED' to 'SPEED NOW' in line 240 enables
the printout from this line to fit the display, eliminating an annoying delay due to scrolling. Finally, $': K=1$ ' added to the end of line 230 prevents 'damage by enemy fire', useful for testing or gaining experience. Actually the whole line could be replaced by this statement, but tacking it on in this way makes it simple to delete later, when the game is to be played properly.
Yours faithfully,
A Flind
Taunton

## Dean Sin,

Last month's (February) NASCOM Find program was a real gem, but as a NASCOM 1 with NAS-SYS 3 and BASIC owner, a few mods were required before I could use it.

Firstly, the table values have to be changed, NAS-SYS 3's table is longer and starts earlier in the monitor, so we need:
OD $2 E$
218207
LD HL, O782H
OD 34 O1 7E OO LD BC, OTEH

Secondly, because of the longer table, four of the routines have to be moved therefore all references to these routines have to be changed.

| FINSTR | OCFE |
| :--- | :--- |
| POSITN | OEFF |
| NEXLIN | OFO1 |
| CLINO | OF03 |

Finally, the call to the old INLIN routine from OD99 has to be changed as below:

## OD99 CD FO 02 CALL O2FOH

Hopefully, this will help a few readers and, by the way, keep up the good work.

Yours faithfully,
Michael Briggs
Dronfield

## Dear Sin,

Paul Kriwaczek, in Viewpoint (January 83), speaks scathingly of the rote learning of the Victorian
schoolroom, with its emphasis on convergence and conformity' and he goes on to speak in the same paragraph, of the alienation. and purposelessness felt by so many children' under the present system. Is it not, therefore, possible - just faintly possible that the apparent inhumanity of Victorian education concealed some virtues lost to our seemingly more enlightened age?

## Yours faithfully, <br> Ronald Cohen

London W11

## Dear Sit,

Garry Marshall's article in the February issue was very interesting and informative, but I have spotted the deliberate mistake in the Pascal record declaration! I doubt very much whether any decent compiler would let you call a variable by the name 'type', as this is a reserved word in Pascal. I must admit I was rather baffled by the statement that the features which would allow a program to read records from discs are "usually not implemented in the versions of Pascal that are available for microcomputers". The excellent Hisoft compiler that I run on my Nascom/Gemini system only costs £40, and is not lacking these features. I assume that the other, much more expensive compilers around are equally capable.

Yours faithfully,
Chris Blackmore, alias Doctor Dark
Taunton

## Dean Sit.

May I point out to Colin Hogben (Printout Feb. '83) that if numbers do indeed 'really' exist anywhere in the universe it is in the mental organs of people, wherein they are still but particular arrangements of electric charges.
(Show me an integer and I'll show you an electron.)

Yours faithfully,
Colin Russ
Newbury
PS How about a new column:'Philosophy of Computing' Ah well, perhaps not.

## Deat Sit,

$I$ own a VIC-20 with both $3 K$ and $8 K$ expansion modules and, as $I$ am also very interested in Astronomy I was pleased to see
your excellent program, Kepler's Revenge, in the January issue. Sadly, it is written for the BBC Micro.

Is there any possibility that you might publish a VIC-20 version of this program or at least print the changes necessary in order to get it to run on the VIC-20?

## Your faithfully, John Curtin <br> Limerick

(*Whilst I have my doubts that it could be done on the VIC-20 without the extra graphics module I have no doubt that there must be someone who has converted it. If so perhaps you would like to contact Mr Curtin and help him out. Ed. *)

## Dean Sir,

Since $I$ am laying out the price of a stamp on sending you the enclosed Reader Survey form, I am making use of the occasion to make comment on two items in the current (January) issue. \# File: Leaving aside the position of the PI's knees in the photograph (the position of the throttles does not suggest a stationary aircraft) I wonder if the significance of your statement about not photographing the scenery through the cabin windows has escaped you. In spite of this, you were content to look at the view through them. That picture was adequate. Yet it was taken with a dreadful optical instrument having a rotten little single meniscus lens, projecting the image onto a curved surface of ill-defined geometry. Not only that, but the sensitive surface is on the 'wrong side of the film' and has the shadow of blood vessels cast on it as well as everything else. There must have been some pretty nifty image processing going on between your ears for you to be satisfied with the result: do you not think, perhaps, that this may have been the most intense computing experience of your trip?

Elegant Programming: This has been a good series, with a very satisfying mixture of items to disagree with as well as new insights to make even an old thickie like myself think again. In the case of the current article, $I$ am slightly worried about Mr James' use of the term 'index' for his array qualifiers. For centuries mathematicians have used the word subscript without noticeable damage to their health. It is used in this sense by most high level languages. Why must he be
different? And how will he advise one of his readers who comes to a record in an indexed file comprising a set of qualified names? Let's stick to the convention that names have subscripts and records have indices. Why make life more complicated than it needs to be?

Best wishes to Computing Today for the coming year: it remains one of the best journals that I take.

Yours faithfully,
PH Tanner
Glasgow
(*If we had a 'letter of the month this would, without a doubt, be it. I had to read the first part twice before the penny dropped but we all have bad days... I must confess to a slight case of nerves about the photos we included in the feature and, as someone has raised a query I think that it is time to own up. Long term readers might have recognised the picture of the cockpit as being familiar, we
used it to illustrate a report I wrote back in July 1979 on a Computer Show in Orlando, Florida. It is absolutely genuine and the reason that the pilot's knees are not where you might expect is that the plane is on auto-pilot and he's talking to me! The reason that we used the older picture is because the ones I took this time out weren't up to the quality I needed to illustrate the feature. However, the biggest goof of all, no doubt spotted by many, was that having moaned about the quality of pictures taken through a cabin window and raved about the nice views from the cockpit I only went and left out the one taken out of the cockpit! Personally I blame it all on the jet lag... The real pictures are given here just to set the matter straight and you can have fun trying to spot the differences in the two cockpits.

Your second point is very fair and I can only say that I agree However, as we were trying to avoid any complications with mathematics - arrays don't have to be to do with numbers - I used

the piece as written and didn't change to the more conventional notations. You might be interested to learn that the series will form the basis of a book by Mr James called The Complete Programmer which Granada are due to publish shortly. Ed. *)

## Dean Sir,

I am a regular reader of Computing Today. I find it very interesting and enlightening but do you think some programs could be published for the Dragon 32. I am sure many other readers would appreciate this. I found the article 'Enter the Dragon' by Henry Budgett very interesting. Please!! can we have some more like it.

Yours faithfully,
Colin Wilson
Sunbury-on-Thames
(*There seems to be very little Dragon 32 material filtering back to us at the moment, come on chaps - it's just not good enough! Ed. *)


## Dean Sir

Firstly as a relative newcomer to the world of computing can I say how much I enjoy reading your magazine.

My main reason for writing to you concerns an article in the January edition of Computing Today (page 70) entitled VIC Blow-Up. This would be an excellent program if only it would run! It has been entered correctly into my VIC-20 but when an attempt is made to run it all I get is a mass of characters across the screen as though the program listing is rotating. My young son has programmed it and he gets the same result. Can you help. Do you know of a fault in it?

Yours faithfully,<br>G T Richings<br>Guildford

(*Ah... I suspect that you are another victim of the crazy design philosophy of Commodore and have an expanded machine. It does state in the article that the program is for an unexpanded machine, adding more memory can cause problems as various locations get changed - in the case of the 16 K add-on your screen moves house to a completely new area in the memory map which tends to make rather a nonsense of the program! As far as we know there are no errors in the published listing which would cause the problem you describe. There is, however, a cosmetic bug in line 270 which produces the incomplete box as seen in the photographs. This can be cured by inserting an SPC immediately after the quote marks that follow the $\operatorname{TAB}(9)$ in that line. Ed. *)

## Dear Sit,

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Your faithfully,
JP L Hooper
Colchester

## Dean sir.

It is not often that I am inclined to put pen to paper and even less frequently do I actually write to organisations such as yourselves. However, having recently obtained my first copy of
Computing Today, I felt I had to write, firstly to congratulate you on a good publication, but secondly to express the opinion that Mike James may be an eloquent programmer but he is certainly not an eloquent writer.

As a novice, struggling to comprehend obtuse statements in computer manuals it was refreshing to read something as down to earth as Henry Budgett's PEEK and POKE Explained. Why, even I understood it! But then I came to Mike James. Mr James, why use a paragraph when you could use a sentence? You wrapped up some basic concepts, such as arrays, in so many words I thought for a while that I was about to be initiated into something new and complex, but no, it was just multidimensional arrays so badly explained it was worthy of a CBM manual.

Please, Editor, try to keep it chatty and down to earth for we poor mortals.
Yours faithfully, Brian C Holley

## Stroud

(*Who is this Henry Budgett, that's twice he's been mentioned this month. Damn chap'll be wanting my job next! Glad you enjoyed the first piece though - what about the second part?

We try to cover a wide area of competence in every issue, reader research has shown that our 'average' reader is usually fairly used to his or her machine so we tend to run more advanced material than beginner's features Don't get me wrong, we certainly won't ignore you and that's exactly why we run articles like PEEK and POKE. To try to give the new reader an insight into the article in tront of him we 'flag' the level and type of material contained in each piece at the top of the page, Mr James' article is clearly marked as being an advanced feature and not one for the beginner

By the way, likening Mike's much appreciated material to a Commodore manual is a bit strong don't you think? Rather, perhaps, a BBC User Guide. Ed. *)

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## M Williams

# LOWER CASE UK101 

## Reduce eyestrain on your UK101 by changing the character display to lower case.

This program is intended for use with a Compukit UK 101 and is an aid for those of you with eyes strained from looking at the UK 101 's screen.

The UK 101's screen format of 16 lines by 48 characters results in very rectangular letters which quickly fill up the screen and appear very close together. This program converts all upper case letters printed on the screen to lower case, thus vastly improving readability. The program is only 14 bytes long and resides in the 'spare' memory below BASIC, so once entered will only be cleared by switch-off. Once the BASIC program has been run, it can be cleared from memory with NEW, as it only serves to enter the machine code into memory

If a Warm or Cold start is initiated, the program can be
reactivated by POKE 538,64 POKE 539,2. To deactivate the program, enter POKE 538,75

14 FOK $I=576$ TO 589:READ A:
POKE I,A:NEXT I
26 POKE 533,64:POKE 539,2
30 DATA 201,65,144,7,201,91,176
40 DATA $3,24,105,32,76,212,251$
Note that if your UK101 has the old monitor, change line 40 to:

40 DATA $3,24,105,32,76,105,255$
The machine code is very simple and is included as Listing 1.


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Henry Budgett

# CT STANDARDS 

## Our regular page explaining the meaning of the various symbols we use to make programs portable.

I: has been very encouraging to see the number of programs submitted using our standard oodes tor graphics and other non printable characters. However, it has also become increasingly cleat that some of our readers haven't heard of them and this page is intended to set them out once again

All standards tend to be riksome to adhere to but the ones laid out here are fairly simple and tend to make software easier to maintain by the programmer and simpler to understand for others.

## CONTROL THAT CURSOR

Our original standards have now grown with the times. Machines such as the Commodore VIC which have a dual Shift capability can now be incorporated, as can those systems which use Control key functions

The recently introduced BBC system ofters pre-programmed function keys which we are giad to say, can also be handled by our original coding system. It's nice to see just how weil adapted the original standards have become over the last two yearsi (Indeed. a whole series of books is using them as its de-facto standard.) The standards for the cursor controls are given in Fig. 1
headaches. This is really specitic to the PET where the character se: can be displayed in reversed video. On machines which don't have this tacility you should either find a character in the set which is the reversed image of the one you want and use that or simply ignore it and use anything else you fancy (Don't forget, you may have to look up and alter the values used elsewhere in the program.

## THE GRAPHIC SOLUTION

It soon became obvious that the techniques applied to the confusing cursor controls could also be applied to the graphics symbols. The following standard is now in general use in programs published in Computing Today.

If a graphics character or characters are to be displayed in a listing (as opposed :o POKE codes or CHR\$() codes) then they are indicated by the method shown in Fig

Several people have asked what the relattonship between the POKE value for a character and that of its shifted graphic might be. In general the shitted version of any character will be 64 greater than the value of that character. This applies to both PET and MZ-80K systems in all cases

| [CLS] | CLear Screen |
| :--- | :--- |
| [HOM] | HDMe cursor |
| [CL] | Cursor Left |
| [CR] | Cursor Right |
| [CU] | Cursor Up |
| [CD] | Cursor Down |
| [FEV] | FEVerse videa on |
| [OFF] | Turn it OFF |
| [SFC] | SFaCe |
| [CTL] | ConTroL key |
| [fn] | Function key (EBC) |
| [G<] | Graphic left (VIC/MZ-BOA) |
| [G>] | Graphic right (VIC/MZ-BOA) |

Fig. 1. Our extended set of cursor control standards includes four new functions.

This can be taken turther to include machines which use a pixel graphics set rather than pre-programmed PET-style characters and the series of codes tor these is given in Fig. 3. As is nearly always the case there is one machme to which the standard shown in Fig. 3 does not apply Tangerine's Microtan/Micron. This machine uses a four by two cell structure for its pixel graphics instead of the Prestel/Teletext three by two cell. The method for calculating the value to assign to ' $P$ ' is shown in Fig. 4 , and is fortunately mice and simple

## MAKING REMARKS

Many people soom the use of REM.s with programs but, during the development at least, they are extremely usetul One of the documentation methocs that we use is to keep our back-up copy of our p:ograms on a 300 Baud CUTS tape with all the REMs in place the working copy be at on tape or disc, is REMless in order to save spaceIt is also good programming manners to give your REMs add line numbers: 3999 REM. CRASHPROOE INRL
4002 INPUT TME LUMBE OF ENTMa!
A remarkable number of submitted programs have jumps that go not to the relevant point in the program, but to the REM statement. This can cause severe problems when re-numbering atter removing the REMs.

## $\left[8^{\wedge} \mathrm{W}\right]$ $\wedge^{\wedge}$ <br> ALPHA KEY TO BE SHIFTED

INDICATES 'SHIFT' KEY

NUMBER OF TIMES IT OCCURS

Fig. 2. The way we indicate block graphics on machines like the PET and Sharp. The VIC system of Shift Left and Shift Right is shown in Fig. 1

| 1 | 2 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 8 |
| 16 | 32 |
| 64 | 128 |

Fig. 4. To convert a Tangerine pixel code into its blocks, simply decode the number into its binary or Hex value and fill in the relevant squares.

To indicate more than one of the above, an optional number can be placed within the brackets; [4CL], etc.

The use of square brackets has raised one or two queries The reason for this choice is that most of the common microcomputer BASIGs don't use them for specitic functions in tact, at least one machine provides an added bonus by returning a Syntax Error if they are found, a usetul check in case you type them in by mistake.

The code [SPC] was added to the list of cursor control codes to get over the problem of indicating just how many spaces are contained in the gap in the printout The other common variant of the code for spaces is used by the ZX people. Their choice was - and this crops up in the various newsletters they publish.

The code [RVS] has caused a few



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[^1]:    DEAL B2 +75 £899 MZ-80B with Basic, Machine Code, KNIGHTS EASY ASSEMBLER, DISASSEMBLER, KNIGHTS DOUBLE PRECISION BASIC and 75 programs.

[^2]:    4520 IF VAL（GCS）＞日 AND VAL（GCS）＝く6 THEN 4548 ON VAL（GCS）GOSUB 5890，5590，5288，5698， 5748，5488
    559 C＝C－7：IF $\mathrm{C}=0$ © THEN $S C=5:$ RETURN
    PRINT DS；＂MAY MY MAGIC DEFEAT THEE！＂；：
    5605 DF 122 ：GOSUB 36086
    5605 IF MS $=g$ THEN PRINT DS；＊ALAS 1 THE MISSILE WILL NOT HELP YOU HERE：＂；：DF＝98：GOSUB 36a89：SC＝2：RETURN
    5610 PRINT DS；＊A MAGICAL MISSILE SPEEDS GOSUB 35990 MONSTER！＂：$D F=149: D L S={ }^{*} W^{*}$ ： －IF RND（ 8$)>0.7$ THEN PRINT DS，＂IT MISSED：＂ ：SC＝2：RETURN
    
    PRINT DS；＂THE MISSILE HITS THE＂：IIF D $=$ THEN D＝g：PRINT＂CREATURE BUT CAUSES NO

[^3]:    179 *PX 15,0:REM ** EMPTIES BUFFER
    171. TV=1:GCS=*
    
    1746 PRINT DS,SPS:REM ** WIPE MESSAGE 1750 RETUKN

[^4]:    13 5PG

[^5]:    Clear, concise instructions on the screen plus good documentation seem to be the hailmark of the Med Systems adventures.

[^6]:    Design and specifications subject to change without notice.

[^7]:    M.P.D., 7 Cedar Close, Grafham,

